CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
For Full Particulars Apply
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 205 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
28th August	Chanda	Calls Port Said and London only.
28th „	China	7932
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-hind	11430
11th „	Kaiyan*	8987
18th „	Plassy*	7546
23rd „	Mandala†	Calls Port Said and Plymouth only.
25th „	Narkunda	15620
2nd Oct	Delta	8039
9th „	Morea	10690
16th „	Khiva*	8947
23rd „	Karmala	8928
30th „	Naldera	16230

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.
†B. I. Company's Fares.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS & CHINA.

Date About.	Steamer.	—
3rd Sept.	Naldera	Calls at Colombo, Fremantle, Melbourne & Syd.
16th „	Nevera	Calls at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
28th Aug.	Karapara	East and South Africa
29th „	Linga	1 P.M. No. 6 A. Dock. Karachi direct 9 A.M.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Neol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departur
Shin-I-Maru	K. Konaka	3804	17th Aug.	28th Aug.
*Hakodate Maru	J. Kinoshita	5285	23rd Aug.	25th Aug.
†Rangoon Maru	Y. N kajima	5050	16th Sept.	21st Sept.
Tenshin Maru	C. Hideshima	4721	17th Sept.	28th Sept.

*Arrives from New York, and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.
† Arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Morahy Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japtn.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Lusan Maru	J. Shinozaki.	17th Sept.	25th Sept.
Siam Maru	D. Imaizumi	29th Sept	30th Sept

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

A Few of our Rates:—
SUITS, SILK, CLEANING Rs. 2/ & 2/8 each.
„ CASHMERE , Rs.2/8 & 3/8 each.
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
DRY FRENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS,
MANAGE BUNDER, POONA, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Orara, Nagpur and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
28-32, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Victoria
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 7,18,75,150/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 1,81,19,281/4
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000/-

BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate.
Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

SUIT CASES AND TRUNKS.
of Superior Quality can be had on Moderate Retail and wholesale price from
THE
WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD.
POST BOX No. 403,
Telegrams "EASTKIP." BOMBAY

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	80,00,000
PAID-UP ON 19-5-20	50,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY, WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below the figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
[illegible] every description [illegible]
H. E. CLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	65,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bahr	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank Negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
THE
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,720,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKING
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS and SAVINGS and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. IHARA,
Manager.
9, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 75,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 44,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Penghiao, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 394,
Worahy Road, Bombay

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital sahorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017-8-8
Reserve Fund	15,00,858 4 5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per num has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad	Multan City
Calcutta	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

FOR
HIGH CLASS AND ARTISTIC
Plain or Embroidered
SILKS,
SILK DRESSES
LADIES HATS
TRIMMINGS
KIMONOS
UMBRELLAS AND
SUNSHADES
GALI AT
AHMED E. ESAALI
SILK MERCERS,
Empire Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 479. Tel. ADD. Zat...

HEAD OFFICE
6-1 Clive St., Calcutta
NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
MARTIN[illegible]
Managing Agents.
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to——
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. M. B. Vas,
Branch Secretary
LITTONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kuruma	Seattle
Dotombori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH: Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,407

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PARIKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MANCHERJI HAJIBHOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhuma das Govindji and Co.)
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Pranshand Chhaganlal).
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA, Esq., Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA,
Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	.. ..	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	.. ..	Rs. 25,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	.. ..	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	31,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	26,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, readyness, liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
BAR & Co., P. BANERJI,
Managing Agents. Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
283, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Above Home Rule League.
Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agents throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.
LIFE, FIRE and MARINE.
WANTED AGENTS in unrepresented districts.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment with the Controller-General for the full security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJI,
Secretary.
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST CLOSES ON THE 11TH SEPTEMBER 1920, OR EARLIER AS MAY BE DECIDED BY THE DIRECTORS.

PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF THE JOINT STOCK COMPANIES. BOMBAY.

The Model Mills Nagpur, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII. OF 1913.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL . . . . . Rs. 2,00,00,000

ISSUED CAPITAL RS. 1,00,00,000 DIVIDED INTO 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

Rs. 25 per Share on Application,

Rs. 25 per Share on Allotment,

And the balance in Calls as the Directors may determine, not exceeding Rs. 40 per Call, at an interval of not less than three months at a time.

DIRECTORS :

THE HON'BLE SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT, BART., Chairman, (of Messrs. D. M. Petit, Sons and Company), Hornby Road, Bombay.

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR, BART., (of Messrs. Cowasji Jehangir and Company), Hornby Road, Bombay.

A. J. RAYMOND, ESQ., J.P., (of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, Limited), Rampart Row, Bombay

THE HON'BLE MR. MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI, J.P., Mill-owner and Merchant, Badri Mahal, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, ESQ., J.P., (of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd.), Esplanade Road, Bombay.

M. B. DADABHOY, ESQ., C.I.E., Barrister-at-Law, Civil Lines, Nagpur.

SHANTIDAS ASKARAN, ESQ., J.P., Merch t, Gamdevi, Bombay.

RAI BAHADUR BISESARDASS DAGA, Ex- fficio Director, (of Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Compan) Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

LACHHMANDAS DAGA, ESQ., (Special Director), Merchant, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

BANKERS :

THE BANK OF BOMBAY, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.
THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Fort, Bombay.
THE BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta.
THE BANK OF BENGAL, King's Way, Nagpur.

AUDITORS :

MESSRS. S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co., 113, Esplanade Road. Fort, Bombay.
MESSRS. BATLIBOI & PUROHIT, 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

SOLICITORS :

MESSRS. BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.

MESSRS. BANSILAL ABIRCHAND & Co., 558-562, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE :

4, COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEGRAMS: "MODMIL," BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

1. The Company has been formed for the purpose set out in the Memorandum of Association of installing a large Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Mill at Nagpur, in the Central Provinces of India, with the most modern and labour-saving machinery.

2. It is needless to state that there is still an immense scope for the development of Mill Industry in India, and more particularly, in the Central Provinces and Berar, on proper and well-organized lines. According to the latest available satistical returns, India supplies fabrics to the extent of one-third of the total consumption only and the rest is imported from foreign countries. Apart from the increasing demand for indigenous goods, there is a growing and lucrative field outside India, in Arabia, Persia, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Ceylon, Straits Settlement, Zanzibar, East Africa, etc. The future prospects for the Textile Industry in India are exceedingly bright. The recapitalization of the Textile Industry in Europe and India, the large increase in wages all over the world, and the marked diminution in Home and Foreign productions since the war, and for many years to come, have given a powerful impetus generally to the development of the industry throughout the country. The phenomenal prosperity of the Central India Mills (the only Mills in Nagpur) since their construction, and the colossal profits made by that concern all along its existence under its past and present efficient management, bear sufficient testimony to the advantage and prosperty of starting on similar lines another large and well-equipped Mill there. The city of Nagpur has been specially selected, as the surrounding Provinces and Districts provide a large, remunerative and ever-expanding emporium for the local consumption of all yarn and cloth manufactured, and the outlying cotton districts afford immense facilities for the purchase of raw materials. There is also an abundant supply in close proximity of suitable coal for industrial purposes, and skilled and cheap labour is available. The Central India Mills in Nagpur have, since the commencement of their Company, paid an average dividend of nearly 25 per cent. per annum on its paid-up capital (not to speak of the huge and tempting dividends paid during the last four years), and the Directors hope to achieve similar results with sound and economical management.

3. It is decided to start immediately a Mill with about 50,000 Spindles and about 1,250 Looms and at the same time to make suitable provision for future extensions. Eventually, the Mills will be equipped with about 1,00,000 Spindles and about 2,500 Looms. It is also proposed to fit up the Mill with the latest type of Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing Machinery and Waste Plant, and the Mills when completed will have an enormous advantage over many existing concerns. It is expected that the Mills will be in a position to start work within two and a half years. The Agents, who have had long experience of the Textile Industry, can be fully relied on to exert themselves to secure the most satisfactory and advantageous results in the working of the Mills.

DIRECTORS.

4. Unless otherwise determined by a General Meeting, the number of Directors shall not be less than five nor more than nine, exclusive of the Director Ex-officio and Special Director. The firm of Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company, or their successors and assigns, shall have the right to appoint a person, whether a member of their firm or not, as a Special Director. The qualification of each Director shall be his holding of not less than 12 shares, equivalent in value of Rs. 3,000. The remuneration of a Director, including, the Director Ex-officio and the Special Director, shall be such amount as may be fixed by the Directors, not exceeding Rs. 100, for every meeting of Directors attended by him, and such reasonable additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors may be paid to any one or more of their members for special services rendered by him or them and for travelling expenses. A Director may act before acquiring his qualification.

The Directors have no interest in the promotion of the Company other than the benefit arising from the shares held by them, except Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, who has a share in the commissions to be earned by Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company, the Agents of the Company. Mr. Lachhmandass Daga has been appointed Special Director by the Agents, Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand aud Company, under the Articles of Association, and he has no interest of any kind in the commission to be earned by the said Agents.

The Directors shall not proceed to allot shares until applications are received for shares of the nominal value of Rupees Twenty lakhs.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

5. The preliminary expenses payable by the Company are estimated at about Rs. 25,000, exclusive of underwriters' commission and brokerage.

AGREEMENTS.

6. An Agreement will be entered into with the firm of Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company, (at present consisting of Rai Bahadur Bisesardas Daga, Seth Nursingdass Daga, Seth Badridass Daga, minor, and Seth Ramnath Daga, minor; the two latter under the guardianship of Rai Bahadur Bisesardas Daga), appointing them as Agents for a period of thirty-five years from the date of the registration of the Company, on a commission of ten per cent on the net profits of the Company without making any deduction for depreciation, etc., provided that the amount of such commission payable to the said firm shall not be less than Rs. 30,000 in each year.

An Agreement will be entered into with Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy to take over from him plots of land in close proximity to No. 5, Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., measuring 33.47 acres, equivalent to 1,61,994 square yards.

Copies of the Agents' Agreement and of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company or at the Office of the Company's Solicitors during business hours.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

The Agents, Directors and their friends have subscribed and promised to subscribe shares of the value of Rupees Thirty lakhs and the remainder are offered to the public at par. The Directors reserve the right of paying, if necessary, an underwriting commission or brokerage not exceeding three per cent. on the allotment of the Issued Capital. No part of the Capital has been issued, or agreed to be issued, otherwise than in cash. Every shareholder of the Company shall have one vote for each share held by him.

If, at a later date, the remainder of the Authorized Capital or a part thereof is called in, the Company may, before the issue of any new shares, determine that the same or any of them shall be offered, in the first instance, to all the then members in proportion to the amount of the capital held by them or make any other provisions as to the issue and allotments of the new shares, but in default of any such determination, or so far as the same shall not extend, the Directors may dispose of the new shares in any manner they may think proper.

Applications for shares should be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus, to be obtained from the Registered Office of the Company. and sent to the Agents of the Company or the Company's Bankers together with a remittance of the amount of the deposit. Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be either returned or applied towards the remaining payments as desired by the applicant. Failure to p y any future instalments on shares when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

The issue of shares is subject to the condition that the certificate of the shares may not be complete and ready for delivery until six months after the allotment of the shares.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association is attached at the end of this Prospectus and forms part of it.

The forms of application may also be obtained from the Bank of Bengal, Nagpur and Calcutta, and also from Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company's Firms at Nagpur, Kamptee, Jubbalpur, Raipur and Hinganghat.

Dated, Bombay, the fourteenth day of August, 1920.

DINSHAW PETIT.
COWASJI JEHANGIR.
A. J. RAYMOND.
MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI.
MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY.
M. B. DADABHOY.
SHANTIDAS ASKARAN.
BISESARDAS DAGA.
LACHHMANDAS DAGA.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—9 lbs. Jett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Gulf Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Well-educated, intelligent and capable men, all over India, on good salary for business-educational work. Please apply to B. I. BHUTT, M.A., B. Com. Cantonement, Rajkot. 4329

WANTED.—Well experienced CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Apply with salary to Box No. 1014, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4454

WANTED—A LADY CANVASSER, who knows typing on handsome commission and salary, only competent one need apply. MALAVIYA BROS. & CO., Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 4459

WANTED—A PARTNER in a new import and export firm with a capital of Rs. 15,000 the firm is also going to be appointed Managing Agent of a well going establishment. Correspond with Box No. 1010, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4442

WANTED.—A smart experienced SALESMAN for German Moter Accessories and other Novelties. Apply personally between 8-30 and 10-30 a.m., with copies testimonials to The CITY MOTOR CAR CO., No. 1, Lamington Road. 4469

WANTED—An LL. B. plucked in Soclitor's examination and not intending to appear next year, to work in a Solicitor's office. Handsome salary to a really capable man. Apply stating terms to Box No. 1009 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4441

WANTED—LOCAL and TRAVELLING AGENTS in Bombay Presidency to secure orders, security necessary. Terms liberal. Those who are engaged but can spare time can be employed. Apply for terms to:—THE MANAGING AGENT, The Aligarh Art and Metal Works Co., Ltd., Santi Buildings, Aligarh City. 4064

WANTED—Parsi or Eurasian LADY TEACHERS, SALESWOMEN, LADY CANVASSERS, SUB-OVERSEERS OVERSEERS, WEAVING MASTER, men to manage Labourers, Maistries, men knowing plans and estimates work, Nurses, violinists for Bombay and Up-country. Apply to Box No. 1018, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4478

WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE for the Principalship of the Maharani Burdwan Girls' High School Lahore. Starting salary Rs. 130 with future prospects and benefit of the Provident Fund. Apply with testimonials to GOPALCHAND, B.A., LL.B., Vakil High Court, Lahore. 4463

WANTED—HEALTH OFFICER, Chief Sanitary Inspectors, Veterinary graduates, Engineers, Shorthand Typists, Typists, Clerks, European Confectioners, Goanese Musicians, Bandsmen, Matrics, Previous, Inter, Graduates as Teachers, for Bombay and Up-country. Apply sharp to Box No. 1017, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4477

SITUATION WANTED

A MUSLIM B.A., (Alig.) knowing English, Arabic, Mathematics, Science, Persian and Urdu wants two to three hours' TUITION and one hours CORRESPONDENCE. Apply Box No. 1015, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4474

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One CHANDLER, six cylinders, Lemozine MOTOR CAR in good order, with electric fittings and self starter. Apply THE MOTORS & ALLIED PRODUCTS CO., 1, Love Lane, Mazagaon. 4310

FOR SALE in Kalyan—Two adjoining valuable PLOTS OF LAND, most suitable for Factory or Bunglow. Per particulars apply to Box No. 951, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4152

FOR SALE.—One MOTOR CAR, (Overland) old patent, 4 cylinder, Bosch Magneto in good order. Apply NEW SIRDAR ASLAM HOTEL, Sitaram Building, Bombay. 4453

BUYERS of Australian Tallow should communicate to Box No. 1006, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4427

JAPANESE CARD BOARD 8oz., 16oz. 8 by 12 about 10 cwt. available. Make offers to Box No. 1007, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4428

SNOW LEOPARD FOX, LYNX, CAT, SKINS, FUR RUGS, STOLE AND MUFFS etc., and all other Kashmir products. Mrs. KOULA AGENCY, Srinagar, Kashmir. 4185

FOR SALE—Two MOTORS, One American Studbaker four cylinders, 7 seater self-starter, electric lights and other French made Charron four cylinders, 4 seaters, both in good order for price. Apply personally to MUSTAFA BIN ABDOOL LATIFF, Khetwadi Main Road, apposite, 12th Lane., 4470

TO BE LET.

DELAY— DISAPPOINTMENT— HURRY UP—Now very few office rooms, and godowns are left to be let in Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street, Fort. Apply:—JETHMAL NARANDAS & CO. 3976

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMINED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th day of September, to the 20th day of September, 1920 (both days inclusive)

By order of the Board,
R. P. GANDHI,
Secretary.

4255

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

PRIVATE CANDIDATES FOR THE ADMISSION AND THE PRAVESIKA EXAMINATIONS 1921.

LAST DATE FOR APPLICATIONS.

THE next Admission Examination and the Pravesika Pariksha of the Benares Hindu University will begin on MONDAY, the 14th March, 1921. Those who desire to appear as private candidates at these examinations must send in their application forms duly signed and certified along with their examination fee so as to reach the Registrar on or before the 14th September, 1920.

SHYAM SUNDAR SHARMA.
4340 Registrar-in-Charge.

WANTED.

TWO young men to fill vacancies in permanent clerical Establishment of Government Telegraph Stores. Starting pay Rs. 35 plus 25 per cent. allowance, with prospects of improved scale. Candidates must be Matriculates. Apply.

F. W. STONE,
Officer-in-Charge,
Telegraph Stores, Bombay near Mazgaon.
Railway Station.
Dated Bombay 23rd August, 1920.
4424

WANTED.

AN ENGINEER to investigate projects for the construction of Agricultural Tramway in the Punjab.

Applicants must have had some experience in Light Railway designs, working and the investigation of traffic possibilities. Pay Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,200 according to qualifications.

The appointment will in the first instance be temporary.

Apply to the Director of Industries, Punjab, Lahore. 4433

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

direct monthly service from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of eight well be about the same as is charged from New York.

The first steamer of the Line s.s. "Katuna" is expected ready to load in Montreal about July 15th 1920. For further information apply cent per annum.

Messrs. W & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.
23rd June 1920.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the following Aeroplanes, Engines, and spares:—

2. B.E. Aeroplanes, (2 seaters), numbers 4488 and 3104, complete with 90 H.P. R.A.F. Engines and instruments—

The machines are fitted with dual control, are unflown, and quite new.

4. B. E. Aeroplanes, (2 seaters), numbers C7068, 3674, C7076 and 4331, complete with 90 h.p. R. A. F. Engines, and instruments

The machines are in serviceable condition.

4.—90 H.-P. R. A. A. Engines—In serviceable condition.

38.—90 H.P. R. A. F. Engines—In an unserviceable condition but could be overhauled and repaired by purchasers.

The 42 abovementioned Engines can be used in any of the B. E. aeroplanes.

120 cases of spare parts—These can be used in overhauling and repairing the abovementioned Engines.

10. 80 H.-P. Le Rhone Rotary Engines—In an unserviceable condition but could be overhauld and repaired by purchasers.

18 cases of spares—These can be used in overhauling and repairing the Le Rhone Engines.

2. 135 H.-P. Canton Unne Engines—In an unserviceable condition, but could be overhauled and repaired by purchasers.

2. Magnetos V. 9—Condition serviceable—These can be used with the Canton Unne Engines.

The aeroplanes, Engines, and spares, are stored in the Aircraft Depot. Royal Air Force, Lahore, Cantonment, where these can be viewed on application to the Officer Commanding the Depot—Purchasers are, however, requested to intimate to the officer Commanding the date of their proposed visit two days in advance.

Offers to be made to the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, 19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

D. E. KEATINGE,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions
19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
4406

CENTRAL POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL NASIK.

THE next course of 18 months' training for candidates for appointments as Sub-Inspectors of Police in the Bombay Presidency will commence at the Central Police Training School, Nasik, from the 3rd January, 1921.

2. All applicants for admission must apply in person before the 15th of October, 1920, to the Superintendent of Police of the district in which they live, bringing with them their certificates of age and education. Applicants from Bombay City may apply to the Superintendent of Police, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Colaba. They must be not below 5ft. 5in. in height and they must have a chest measurement of not less than 33in. (deflated).

3. Applicants who are not already in Government service or who have less than three years' approved Government service must have passed the School Final or the Matriculation examination and must be between 22 and 25 years of age. They must also have a good knowledge of English.

4. Applicants who have three years' approved Government service need not possess the qualifications mentioned in para 3, but they must produce the written permission of their superiors to apply and also their service books.

5. The Inspector General will personally inspect the applicants, who are recommended by Superintendents, on a date and at a place which will be duly notified to the applicants, and the final selection will then be made for the school.

6. A syllabus of the course of study, together with the rules regarding the admission of candidates to the school, will be found at pages 249-52 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I, dated the 30th January, 1919.

L. ROBERTSON,
Inspector General of Police.
Poona, 24th August, 1920.
4497

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Empire Bank Ld., which was to be held on TUESDAY, the 24th instant has been POSTPONED for want of quorum for TUESDAY, the 31st instant at 3 p.m. at their registered office 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

By order of the Board,
J. R. WORT,
Accountant.
4472

THE MADHORAO SCINDIA MILLS, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 940 in respect of three shares Nos. 11512 to 11514 of the Madhorao Scindia Mills, Ltd., in the name of Mr. Jethabhai Vandravan has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of those shares should be notified within one month to the registered office of the Company, Canada Building, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate transfer receipt will be issued to the above mentioned owner.
4475

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE of the right of occupancy of Municipal land at Chapel Road and Bandra Hill for eight days (from the 12th to the 19th September, 1920, both days inclusive), during the ensuin Mount Mary's Feast, will be held at the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 30th August, 1920, at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.).

Full particulars can be obtained at the Municipal Office from the Municipal Engineer.

CHIEF OFFICER,
Bandra Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, 25th August, 1920.
4465

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 48 (Rupees forty-eight) only per share less Income-Tax for the half year ended 30th June, 1920, will be paid on or after the 17th September, 1920, to the Shareholders of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., whose names stand on the Company's Register on 3rd September, 1920.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 3rd September 1920 to 16th September 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & Co.,
Agents.
The Century Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Gresham Buildings.
Esplanade Road, Fort.
Bombay, 26th August, 1920.
4467

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

(As modified up to the 31st December 1919.)

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the above said Act that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held in September 1920, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the street, in respect of each of the following streets namely.

1. The public street known as Medows Street between Esplanade Road and Oak Lane.
2. Hammam Street.
3. Dean Lane.
4. Tamarind Lane between Dean Lane and Bruce Lane.
5. Military Square Lane between Medows Street and Ropewalk Lane.

A plan of each of the said public streets showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 17th day of August, 1920
Ag. Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
4485

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for all or any of the following, which can be inspected at the Munitions Store Depot, Armenian Ghat, Calcutta:—

Cameras, long distance, "E" type 7 Nos.
Cameras, long distance, "C" type 6 Nos.
The lenses are of Ross's, Cooke and Voigtlandes make Focl lens 8in. to 10½ in and aperture 4.5.
Plates wratten "M" 5in. by 3 7/8in. 828 Dozen.
Plates wratten "M" 6 1/4in. by 4 3/4in. 6 Dozen.
Plates wratten "M" 6 1/2in. by 4 3/4in. 73 Dozen.
Plates wratten Panchromatic special 5in. by 3 7/8in. 309 Dozen.
Plates paget, red, sensitiv, 8in. by 3 7/8in. 40 Dozen.
Plates paget, red, sensitive, 5in. by 4in. 40 Dozen.
Plates wellington, special speed 5in. by 4in. 40 Dozen.
Plates wellington, extra speed 5in. by 4in. 120 Dozen.

The Cameras and plates have been received from the Royal Air Force in India and are in good condition.

Offers to be made to the Controller (Sales) Board of Industries and Munitions, 19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

D. E. KEATINGE,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions.
19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
4464

The Indo-British Trading Corporation, Limited.

BOMBAY.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act of 1913)

A Copy of the prospectus has been filed before the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Authorised Capital . . Rs. 50,00,000 (Fifty Lacs.)

Issued Capital . . . . Rs. 10,00,000 (Ten Lacs.)

Divided into 200,000 shares (Two Lacs) of Rs. 25 each. The shares shall be paid as follow:—Rs. 5 per share on application. Rs. 5 per share on allotment. The balance on calls.

DIRECTORS.

1. THE HON'BLE RAJAH MADHAVA RAJA—Member of the Madras Legislative Council and President of the Malabar Dt. Board.
2. T. S. RAMASAMI IYEVER Esq.,—Dubash, Best & Co. Limited, Madras.
3. T. H. KHANNA Esq.,—Diamond and Pearl Merchant, Baria Building, Pydhownie, Bombay.
4. NAROTAMDAS MAGANLAL DALAL, Esq.,—Of Dalal & Co., Secretaries, The East and jWest Insurance Co., Ltd, Bombay.
5. P. M. GOPAL, Esq.—Governing Director of P. M. Gopal & Co., Ltd., Bombay. (Ex-officio).

Bankers.

The National Bank of India Limited, Bombay.
The Tata Industrial Bank Limited, Bombay and Madras.

Auditors.

Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co. Parsi Bazar Circle Fort, Bombay.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Sham Rao, Minocheher and Hiralal.

Managing Agents.

Messrs. P. M. Gopal & Co. Limited.

Registered Office.

65, Appello Street, Fort, Bombay.

Copies of Prospectus and share application may be had from the Company's registered office, during business hours.

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company at 24, Appolo Street, Fort at 4-0 o'clock in the afternoon on WEDNESDAY the 1st day of September, 1920 for the purpose of considering and (if thought proper) to pass the sub-joined resolutions as special Resolutions.

And Notice is also hereby given that further extraordinary general meeting of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 72, Appolo Street, Fort at 4 O'clock in the after-noon on SATURDAY the 18th day of September, 1920, when a report will be furnished of the proceedings at the extraordinary general meeting to be held on the 1st day of September, 1920, and the sub-joined resolutions will be passed at that meeting by the requisite majority be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

1. Resolved that the firm of Chhotalal Jugjiwan & Co., be recognised as Assignees and Successors in business of Messrs. Toolsidas Tejpal & Co.
2. Resolved that the said firm of Chhotalal Jugjiwan & Co., be substituted in place and stead of Messrs. Tulsidas Tejpal & Co., as agents of the Company on the same terms and conditions as are contained in the agreement dated 30/2/1920 made between the Company of the one part and Messrs. Tulsidas Tejpal & Company of the other part.
3. Resolved that a fresh agency agreement be entered into between the Company and Messrs. Chhotalal Jugjiwan & Co., and the seal of the Company be affied in the presence of Messrs. Devidas Motilal Dalal and Vallabhdas Tejpal two of the directors of the Company, who shall also sign the said agency agreement and the same shall be counter-signed by Mr. Trioumdas Dwarkadas the Chairman of the Board of Directors.
4. Resolved that in clause 8 of the Memorandum of Associations (a) the words "Mr. Tulsidas Tejpal is the present sole owner of the firm of Messrs. Tulsidas Tejpal & Co. He and the members who may hereafter constitute the firm of Messrs. Tulsidas Tejpal & Company" at lines 1, 2 and 3 thereof be deleted and the words Messrs. Chhotalal Jugjiwan & Co. and the members who may hereafter constitute the firm of Messrs. Chhotalal Jugjiwan & Co. be interested. (b) the words "Messrs. Tulsidas Tejpal & Co." at lines 9 and 10 thereof be deleted and the words "Messrs. Chhotalal Jugjiwan & Co." be inserted. (c) the words "Messrs. Tulsidas Tejpal & Co." at line 11 thereof be deleted and the words "Messrs. Chhotalal Jugjiwan & Co." be inserted.
5. Resolved that in the Articles of Association of the Company the words "Messrs. Tulsidas Tejpal & Co." be delected and the words "Messrs. Chhotalal Jugjiwan & Co." be inserted wherever the same occur specially.
   (a) in Article 111. and (b) in Article 149.
6. Resolved that Messrs. Motichand and Devidas be and are hereby appointed to act as Solicitors of the Company.

Should the said Resolutions not be passed by the requisite majority at the meeting to be held on the 1st day of September 1920 due notice will be given to the Shareholders that a meeting on the 18th day of September 1920 of which notice is now given will not be held.

Dated this 26rd day of August, 1920.
By Order of the Board.
P P. TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL & CO.,
Mansidal Ujamshi.
Secretaries & Agents.
4482

DHRANGADHRA STONE QUARRIES.

THE right of working the extensive quarries of the famous, close grained Dhrangadhra stone eminently suitable for building and ornamental purposes and also yielding exceptionally hard grinding-mill stones of all sizes suitable for hand mills as well as for flood mills is to be given on terms which could be ascertained by application to the undersigned. These quarries are served by a Railway Siding and are within an easy distance of the town where skilled labour is available. 4479

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLEN MILLS, LIMITED.

FIRST CALL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors of this Company held on the 24th day of August, 1920, a CALL of Rs 10 per share on the ORDINARY SHARES and Rs. 10 per share on the PREFERENCE SHARES of this Company was made and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company on or before the 1st day of October 1920, by such shareholders as are on the Company's Register on the 1st of September 1920.

By order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.,
TRIKAMDAS D. MORARJI,
Director.
Ismail Buildings.
Hornby Road, Fort,
26th day of August, 192.
4482

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

RE: LOSS OF TITLE DEEDS OF PREMISES NO. 22-24, KOLBHAT LANE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the title deeds of the above premises belonging to our client Mr. GORDHANDAS MAVJI of Jam Khambhalia are missing and are believed to have been destroyed in the disastrous fire, which took place at the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market on the 22nd July, 1920. And Notice is Hereby Further Given that should these documents have found their way into the hands of any person, the same should be returned to the undersigned at their office at 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, and such person will be adiquately remunerated on his doing so.

Dated this 26th day of August, 1920.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. Gordhandas Mavji.

LOST OR MISLAID.

ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 243 of Sir Hukamchand and Dalmi a Cotton and Oil Mills, standing in the name of Haridas Gordhandas, has been LOST or MISLAID. Application for a duplicate allotment letter has been made to the Company. 4445

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

RE-SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GURAPDEV, BOMBAY.

SEALED OFFERS are invited on behalf of the Trustees of The BOMANJEE DINSHA PETIT TRUST SETTLEMENT upto the 29th instant for the purchase of the above property which admeasures 47454 square yards (more or less). The offers shall be subject to the Conditions of sale which, as also a plan of the property, can be inspected at the office of the undersigned who are not bound to accept the highest or any offer.

Bombay, 18th day of August, 1920.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Solicitors, High Court,
14h, Hummum Street, Fort.
4383

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the Property and Credits of THAKORDAS PURSHOTTAMDAS, of Bombay, Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Sugar Broker and Merchant ..... Deceased,

Bai AMBABAI, widow of Thakordas Purshottamdas, of Bombay, Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Harbhaya Mohalla, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Sixteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 18th day of August, 1920.
Messrs. MIRZA MIRZA & MANGALDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

(A COPY OF THE PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES IN MYSORE, BANGALORE.)

SHARE LIST WILL CLOSE ON OR BEFORE 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.

SRI KRISHNARAJENDRA MILLS, Ltd.

(UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.)

Capital . . . . . Rs. 40,00,000

DIVIDED INTO 80,000 SHARES OF RS. 50 EACH.

SHARES ARE PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

Rs. 5 WITH APPLICATION, Rs. 5 ON ALLOTMENT.

The balance in calls of Rs. 5 per share, at intervals of not less than two months each.

DIRECTORS.

1. RAJASABHA BHUSHANA DEWAN BAHADUR K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY, ESQ., C.I.E., Retired Member of Council, Bangalore. (Chairman).
2. B. K. GARUDACHAR, Esq., Merchant and Honorary President of City Municipal Council, Bangalore City.
3. MANDI HARIYANNA, Esq., Merchant, Bangalore City.
4. D. ADEPPA, Esq., Merchant, Bangalore City.
5. RAJASILPI VISARADA RAO BAHADUR B. SUBBA RAO, Esq., Retired Chief Engineer, Mysore.
6. SINGRI NANJAPPA, Esq., Merchant, Tiptur.
7. DHARMA PRAKASA D. BANUMIAH, Esq., Merchant, Mysore.
8. B. SITARAMACHAR, Esq., B.E., Engineer, Mysore, (Special).
9. M. L. VARDHAMANIAH, Esq., Merchant, Mysore. (Special.)
10. THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE IN MYSORE, PALACE DIRECTOR.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF MYSORE, LTD.
THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

AUDITORS.

MESSRS. FRASER AND ROSS, Chartered Accountants, Madras.

LEGAL ADVISERS AND SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. RAGHVIAH NAGINDAS AND Co., Solicitors, Bombay.
MR. A. KRISHNA RAO, Advocate, Mysore.

AGENTS.

MESSRS. M. L. VARDHAMANIAH AND Co., P. O. Box No. 101, Mysore.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

IDGA, MYSORE.

PROSPECTUS.

The Company has been formed for the objects set forth in the Memorandum of Association, and in particular, with the object of erecting and working in or near the City of Mysore, a cotton spinning and weaving mill equipped with the most modern and approved types of machinery. It is a matter of common knowledge that India's requirements are largely met by imports from foreign countries in spite of the increase in the number of textile mills, in India, which at present barely supply more than forty-five per cent. of the total quantity of similar goods consumed. Over and above the production in the Indian mills, the imports during the year 1919-20 of textile goods amounted to Rupees fifty crores. With such a large scope for expansion, the proximity of cotton growing areas, the abundance of labour and facilities for cheap electric power and water supply, it is hardly necessary to state that the outlook of a textile mill in Mysore is bright and the success of this industry is assured.

It is proposed to commence the work of the mill in the first intance, with twenty-five thousand spindles, and to add looms later on.

A site, eminently suited for the location of a textile mill, has been selected and will be acquired as soon as the Company is registered.

His Highness Sri Krishnarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.B., Maharajah of Mysore, has graciously permitted the mill being called after His Highness' name and has authorised a subscription of five lacs of rupees towards the share capital of the concern on His Highness' behalf in encouragement of the undertaking.

The firm of Messrs. M. L. Vardhamaniah & Co. have agreed to become and to act as the Managing Agents of the Company. They have already arranged to obtain from England the most modern and up-to-date machinery for working the mill.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION.

The mimimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 40,000 shares.

AGREEMENT.

The following agreement will be entered into for the construction amd working of the mill. An agreement between the Company of the one part and the firm of Messrs. M. L. Vardhamaniah and Company of the other part whereby the said Messrs. M. L. Vardhamaniah and Company or the successors or assigns in the business are appointed managing agents of the said Company for the term of twenty-five years from the registration of the Company upon the terms and conditions set forth in the agreement. The remuneration of the Managaing Agents under this agreement is fixed at 10 per cent. upon the net profits of the Company as therein defined and an office allowance of Rs. 1,000 per month or such larger sum as may from time to time be fixed by the Directors.

QUALIFICATION AND REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS.

The following are the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company as to the qualification of and remuneration to be paid to the Directors:—

The qualification of a Director of the Company shall be the holding in his own right of at least 300 shares in the Company of the value of Rs. 15,000. The first Director may act before acquiring his qualification, but shall in any case acquire the same within one month from his appointment, and unless he shall do so, he shall be deemed to have agreed to take said shares from the Company and the same shall be forthwith allotted to him accordingly.

The remuneration of a Director for his services shall be such amount as may be fixed by the Directors not exceeding Rs. 50 for each meeting attended by him, and such reasonable additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors may be paid to any one or more of their number for services rendered by him or them in signing the share certificates in respect of the Company's original capital or further or new issue thereof or any debentures issued by the Company, and the Directors shall be paid such further remuneration (if any) as the Company in General Meeting shall from time to time determine, and such remuneration and further remuneration shall be divided among the Directors in such proportion and manner as the Directors may from time to time determine and in default of such determination within the year equally. A Director shall besides the said remuneration be entitled to First Class Railway Fare.

DIRECTORS' INTEREST.

Messrs. M. L. Vardhamaniah, B. K. Garudachar and B. Sitaramachar, Directors, are members of the firm of Messrs. M. L. Vardhamaniah and Company, who are to be appointed Agents of the Company as aforesaid, and as such are interested in the aforesaid remuneration payable to the firm as such Agents.

A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is attached with this Prospectus and forms part of it.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

The preliminary expenses of and incidental to the formation and flotation of the Company are estimated at Rs. 10,000 exclusive of brokerage as hereafter mentioned, and shall be paid by the Company.

BROKERAGE.

Brokerage will be paid at the rate of one per cent. in respect of application received through Brokers recognised by the Company.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Aplication for shares should be made upon the form accompanying this Prospectus and forwarded direct to one of the Company's Bankers together with a remittance of the amount of the application money.

The issue of shares is subject to the condition that the certificate of shares may not be completed and ready for delivery until eight months after the allotment of the shares.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be appplied towards the amount payable on allotment.

Failure to pay any future instalment on shares allotted when due will render previous payment liable to forfeiture.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained from the Company's Bankers or at Registered Office of the Company.

K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY.
B. K. GARUDACHAR.
M. HARIYANNA.
D. ADEPPA.
B. SUBBA RAO.
S. NANJAPPA.
D. BANUMIAH.
B. SITARAMACHAR.
M. L. VARDHAMANIAH.
RANGASWAMI IYENGAR.

DATED THIS 19TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1920.

SRI KRISHNARAJENDRA MILLS, Ltd.

(REGISTERED UNDER THE MYSORE REGULATIONS, No. VIII OF 1917.)

No.....

CAPITAL RS. 40,00,000.

Issue of 80,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.

To.

THE DIRECTORS OF

SRI KRISHNARAJEENDRA MILLS, LTD., MYSORE.

GENTLEMEN,

I—We have this day paid to your Bankers the sum of Rs.....being the required deposit of Rs. 5 per share on.....shares in the above-mamed Company, which I—we request you to allot me—us, or any less number upon the terms and conditions of the Prospectus. I—We hereby agree to accept such allotment of shares subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company.

Signature .....
Name in full .....
Address .....
Profession or Occupation .....
Date .....

SRI KRISHNARAJENDRA MILLS, LTD.,

(BANKERS' RECEIPT)

No.....

Receipt for Application Money.

RECEIVED the.....day of.....1920 from.....

the sum of RUPEES.....being a deposit of Rs. 5 per share on.....shares in the above-named Company.

Rs.....

This Receipt must be preserved to be changed hereafter for a Share Certificate.

N.B.—This form, with the remittance, must be sent either to the Company's Bankers, who will forward the application to the Managing Agents of the Company.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF VAGHOJIRAO SHIRKE, DECEASED.

Re. Avadhutrao Vaghojirao Shirke, a Minor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Minor is entitled to an undivided half share in the properties hereunder described.

The said Minor is the Ward of the Suba of Baroda, who as the lawfully constituted guardian of the Minor is alone competent under the directions of the Sarsuba of Baroda to make any alienation of the property of the Minor.

Information has been received that attempts are being made to sell the interest of the Minor in the said properties.

The Public are hereby warned that any transaction with regard to the interest of the said Minor entered into with or through any person other than the Sarsuba of Baroda will be void and of no effect.

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

I.

Land and building on the East side of Hornby Road and Raghunath Dadaji Street and Police Court Lane, Fort, Bombay, bearing New Survey Nos. 3/8889 and 1/8889, Municipal A Ward No. 2341 Street Nos. 39, 44 and 43.

II.

The Khoti right over the entire Village of Kirole in the District of Trombay, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Coorla, bearing Survey Nos. 1 to 148 and comprising an area of 989 acres 33½ gunthas.

III.

An area of 22 acres 11½ gunthas in the before mentioned Village of Kirole.

Further particulars of the said properties can be obtained on enquiry at the Office of the undersigned in The Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of August, 1920.

LITTLE & Co.,
Solicitors,
Solicitors for The Baroda State.
High Court Bombay.

4434

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 1304 of 1917.

MONGHIBAI, widow of Joshi Ramji Cullianji ..... Plaintiff.

versus.

RAJABALLY NUZZERALLY and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 25th day of August, 1919, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the property firstly described below on FRIDAY, the 27th day of August, 1920, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kumbharwada Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty square yards registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2718, New No. 9725, Old Survey No. 3-2/102 New Survey No. 5619 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7677 and Street No. 236 and bounded on the East by the said Kumbharwada Street on the West by a sweepers passage, on the North by the house of Rahimbhoy Janmahomed and on the South by the house of Laxman Nathuji.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate, lying and being at Kumbharwada Street, outside the Fort and in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seventy six square yards and six-ninth of another square yard or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Colector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2719, New No. 9727, Old Survey No. 1/103 and New Survey No. 5620 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 7676 and Street No. 236 and bounded on the East by the said Kumbharwada Street, on the West by a Sweepers passage, on the North by the property of Vithal Anand Lohar and on the South by the property of Vorah Abdulalli Hussein Nurseralli.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Mathbhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1920.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

2389

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Jn Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKAGES STRIPED FANCY.

THIS DAY, Friday, the 27th inst. at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the s of the Dharamrajgully, at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Kanji Khodidas and on account and at the risk o. Azimudin Basiruddin.

3 Packages Striped Fancy 38 to 39 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 CASES EGYPTIAN YARN.

THIS DAY, Friday, the 27th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street Fort, by order of Messrs. Patel Girdharlal and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Rajkote Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.,

126 135 and 140 148. 18 cases 3820 lbs. Egyptian Yarn 50s.

6-9—4 cases 918 lbs. Egyptian Weft. Yarn 70s.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 CASES EGYPTIAN YARN.

THIS DAY, Friday, the 27th August at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No 25 Medow Street Fort, by order of Messrs Patel Girdharlal and Co. and on account and at the risk of the Rajkote Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.

126 135 and 140 148. 14 cases 3820 lb Egyptian Yarn 50s.

6-9—4 cases 918 lbs. Egyptian Weft. Yarn 70s.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th Aug. 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

IMPORTANT TO CAPILATISTS.

Auction Sal of a valuable immoveable property situate at Chakla Street.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Hiralal Thakurdas and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Essoofalli Mahomedally sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 3rd September, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax tenure (now redeemed) land or ground, containing by admeasurement 96 3/4 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chakla Street otherwise known as Old Kazi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 614, and New No. 2854, Old Survey No. 848 and New Survey No. 2044 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 446, and Street Nos. 54-58 and bounded on or towards the East by the said Chakla Street on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Hajee Shaik Bullan, Bun Allanja, and on or towards the South by the property hereinafter secondly described.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax tenure (now redeemed) land or ground, containing by admeasurement 114 sq. yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chakla Street otherwise known as Old Kazi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 614 and New No. 2854, and New Survey No. 2044, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 446 and Street Nos. 54-58 and bounded on or towards the East by Old Kazi Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Hajee Allacodin Jitaker but now of Ahmed Deoji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Hiralal Thakurdas and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor at their office No. 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

WEEKLY SALE

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will this day Friday the 27th Aug. 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms the following:—

By order of the concerned:

2 cases black cotton coating.
1 case striped shirting.
6 cases cotton socks assorted colours and different sizes.
4 cases cotton L's, stockings
535 dozen L's, stockings
assorted colours and different sizes.

Miscellaneous:—Baby's cradles, perambulator, child's iron cots, Military tents, Wheller and Wilson new sewing machines, etc.

1 Godrej and Boyce s. h safe large size

Shares in the following Industrial concerns:—

50 The Union Bank of India 23 Anglo-India S. N. Co., Ltd., 40 Industrial Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd. Industrial Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., 50 National Cement Mfg. Co., Ltd., 10, National Cement Mfg. Co. Ltd., Moola Oil Co. Ltd., 20 Oriental Navigation Co. Ltd. 10 Malbar Forest and Rubber Co., 20 Bombay Malabar Forest Produce Co., 20, Krishna Weaving Mills, 5 Asian Commercial assurance Co. 3 Gaekwar Industrial Co Ltd.

AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.)

By order of the concerned:—

One "Daimler" Motor Car, 4 cylinder, 16 to 20 H.-P. 7 seater in running order.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
Auctioneers

Bombay, 27th Aug. 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATED AT MODY STREET IN THE FORT.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Bhimji and Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Vrajlal Jivandas and on account and at the risk of Mr. Valabhdas Devji the mortgagor pursuant to the power of sale contained the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 30th September 1919 Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on Saturday the 28th August 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground tenure with messuage tenement and building standing thereon situate at Mody Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 150 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 711, New No. 5921, Old Survey No. B/1082 and New Survey No. 8519 and bounded on the East by the house of Natha Sunderjee, on the West by Modikhana Street on the North by the house of Purmanand Jivandas and the Buildings whereon are accessed by the Bombay Municipality under "A" Ward No. 2004 and Street Nos. 211-213 and which said premises were formerly in the occupation or possession of Devji Virji and his tenants and are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagors and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhimji and Co. at their Office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 27th August, 1920.

MESSRS. B. G. PAREKH & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

490-500, Abdul Rehman Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 198 CASES BAR SOAP GANPATI CHHAP.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. B. G. PAREKH and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of Rajeshri Tatia Lavji at their Damar Lane's Godown and at the risk of The Hindustan Soap and Candle Works Ltd. and their Agent Maneklal Vadilal.

198 cases Bar Soap Ganpati Chhap.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lot being knocked down and delivery within 2 days.

B. G. PAREKH & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th Aug. 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND RICH GOLD EMBROIDERED CLOTHES.

Suit No. 3545 of 1919.

Md. Ibrahim v/s. Mahomed Gomer and Others.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., the Receiver appointed herein Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), the house-hold furniture belonging to the above estate such as 8 lights glass chandeliers two English 8 days clocks by A. B. Savoy and Sons, striking hour and half hours, glass door cupboards, chairs, benches, blackwood glass door cupboards, etc., etc. also a large lot of gold embroidered rich clothes.

The above is now on view

TO-MORROW, Saturday the 28th inst. at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of the Insurance Office concerned.

One case 24 dozen striking combs used in sizing department of Cotton Mills.

AT 2 P.M., (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred planquin office Singram.

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 handsome strong built vis-a-vis on half e. s. spring with steel wheel by "Press"

1 Brown Australian Gelding, 15-2, goes well in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT THE CORNER OF KHETWADI BACK ROAD AND KHAMBATTA LANE, HAVING FRONTAGES OF 75 FEET AND 100 FEET RESPECTIVELY ABUTTING ON THE SAID KHETWADI BACK ROAD AND KHAMBATTA LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs Khanderao Laud and Mehta, Attorneys for the owner Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises on SATURDAY, the 4th September, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following rpoperty.

All those four pieces or parcels of land or ground formerly of Foras Tenure now redeemed situate at Khetwadi Back Road in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house of a chawl of four compartments standing thereon containing as per recent admeasurement 915 (nine hundred and fifteen) square yards or thereabouts but which according to the New City Survey admeasures 889 square yards and situate within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 13, 13, 13, 13, New Nos. 13497, 13498, 13499, 13496, Old Survey No. 13, 13, 13, 13, New Survey Nos. 1/5512/5518, 3/5518, 4/5518 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward No. 2138 (1) (2) (3) and (4) Street Nos. 75-77-79 and 81 Khetwadi Back Road and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Khemraj Shrikrishnadas, on or towards the South by the Khetwady Back Road on or towards the West by the Khambatta Lane, on or towards the East partly by the property of Mahomed Jusub and partly by the property of Sharafally Faazialy Kanchwala and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor and are surrounded on all sides by a compound Walls.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khanderao Laud and Mehta at their office at 29 Churchgate Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

Private offers for the purchas of the said property may also be made in writing to the undersigned or to Messrs. Khanderao Laud and Mehta up to 4 p.m. on the day previous to the sale.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Vacant Prices of Land at the Corner of Sandhurst Road and Hughes' Road, Chowpatti.

On TUESDAY, the 7th September next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNET and Co. will put to Public Auction by order of the Owners, in the premises the following very valuable vacant piece of land. Suitable for a big show room in front and factory behind.

All that vacant piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure situate, lying and being on the junction of Sandhurst Road and Hughes Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1500 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old No. 86, 107, 177, 9, 26, 27, 28 and 29, New Nos. 744, 871, 940, 35, 135, 176, Old Survey No. 179, 178 and New Survey No. Portion of 1997, 8001/2 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Sandhurst Road, on or towards the West by the property of Shunarayan Surajmal Nemani and others, on or towards the North by Hughes Road, and on or towards the South by the property of G. K. Mahajan and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 2533 (1) and Street No. 4.

For further particular and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mathbhai Jamietram and Madan, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 27th Aug. 1920.

MESSRS. RICHARD & READYMONEY.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
41, Esplanade Road.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE FURNITURE, GOLD WATCHES, OVERLAND MOTER CARS, ETC.

Messrs. RICHARD and READYMONEY, Auctioneers will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 41, Esplanade, Road Next to Messrs. Mulla & Mulla Solicitors, the above goods will be sold by public auction.

Goods on View.

RICHARD & READYMONEY,
Government Auctioneers.

LOOK! Estd 1904. LOOK!

S. C DUTT & B. K. DUTT.

INDIAN MECHANISTS.

100, DURGA CHARAN MITTER STREET,

Beadon Square P.O., CALCUTTA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

All kinds of Rubber Stamps, Menu and Signature Stamps, Self-inking Pads, English, Bengali, Hindu, Urdu and Gujarati Pocket Press, Dating Stamps, Watch and Calender Fitting Dating Stamps, Home-Printers, Word-Printers, Deb Deb, Sets, Numbering Stamps, Domestic Painting outfits and Newly Invented Official and Commercial Stationery Goods, Industrial Patent Machinery Fancy Dolls, Toys Typwriter Gramophone, Bioscope, etc., etc., etc.

Wanted Agents everywhere in India.

Illustrated Catalogue Free on application.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATERS Ld.
ATTRACTIONS
THE EXCELSIOR.
To-night at 9-30 p.m.
MR. H. B. WARING
and his Specially Selected
LONDON COMPANY
IN A
POWERFUL REPERTOIRE OF
FAMOUS PLAYS.
To-day Fri. 27th & To-morrow Sat. 28th, at 9-30 p.m.
"MR. PIM PASSES BY"
By A. A. Milne.
The Play that has broken all records at five London theatres and still running.
Sunday, 29th Aug., at 5-30 p.m.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICE MATINEE.
The Famous Rollicking Comedy by Oliver Goldsmith
"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER"
A beautiful Production and Brilliantly Costumed.
Mon. 30th Aug., at 9-30 p.m. sharp
"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER."
Tues. 31st Aug. & Wed. 1st Sept. at 9-30 p.m.
The Thrilling Detective Story by "Sherlock Holmes."
"THE SPECKLED BAND"
Charles Quartermaine as "Sherlock Holmes."
Wed. Sept. 1st, at 5-30 p.m. sharp
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
"MR. PIM PASSES BY."
Prices as usual.
PLANS at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. plan for to-night's Attraction at the THEATRE. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p. m. sharp.

Daily at 6-30 p. m.
LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!
The Famous Spanish-AMERICAN Entertaienr:
DON G. MERLE
Assisted by
MADAME G. MERLE & Co.
In another
COMPLETE CHANGE OF ILLUSIONS.
"AROUND THE TOWN"
Something absolutely new. The Brightest and best topical
"THE FOUR SHADOWS"
11th Episode of the Thrilling French Serial.
PATHE GAZETTE
PATHE REVIEW

THE EMPIRE
Daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A BLUE RIBBON FEATURE
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ALICE JOYCE
With
MARC MACDERMOTT
IN
"The woman bewteen Friends."
From the Famous Novel by
ROBERT W. CHAMBERS.
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Showing Dances from Madame Eve to Miss Jazz
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DAILY at 6-30. 8-15 & 10 p. m.
Sergeant ARTHUR GUY EMPEY (Himself) in a Marvellous Photoplay of
EMPEY'S WORLD FAMOUS BOOK
"OVER THE TOP"
"OVER THE TOP"
"OVER THE TOP"
in 8 Reels.
"OVER THE TOP" is the Story of Life in the Trenches that has touched every responsible soul in the Allied-Nations.

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
HOME OF CELEBRIETIES.
Every Day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
LAST DAY OF THE
MOST POPULAR PHOTOPLAY.
"A HEART'S REVENGE."
This is most interesting photoplay in which a Baron takes revenge on an Aviator his rival by injecting in his veins a liquid which had such an extraordinary effect that when tried gathers around a certain cell into the brain and causes a person to loose his initiative. All this was administered with the help of a Chinese Doctor.
A Delightful Entertainment !!
ALSO A FINE COMIC !!!
Prices :—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2 each.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each).

Messrs. K. D. & Bros.
will shortly release in Bombay
Their great exclusive Western Serial
The Lightning Bryce
Watch when and where.

Daring—Dashing—Fighting
Elmo Lincoln
famous star of "Elmo the Mighty"
supported by Louise Lorraine
in
Another Universal Serial Wonder
Emlo the Fearless
18 episodes of a soul stirring picture that chills your marrow and boils your blood
First instalment—Episodes 1-2-3
ALSO
Another brilliant Star
Eddie Polo
in a new adventure of Cyclone Smith
Don't miss this extra-strong programme in
Cinema Precious
Lamington Road, near Grant Road Tram Terminus.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

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Their great exclusive Western Serial
The Lightning Bryce
Watch when and where.

AMUSEMENTS.

YOU CAN'T ESCAPE SEEING
Male and Female
THE QUESTION OF TO-DAY.
A BROTHER'S $100,00,000 PRODUCTION
COMING SHORTLY
AT THE
West-end Cinema,
CHARNI ROAD.

FINAL INSTALMENT
of the Brother's dominant Serial
The Mystery of 13
Final Instalment
AT THE
MAJESTIC
NEXT WEEK
A Maharishtra
Special production
Sairandhri
An interesting episode from the Famous Indian epic MAHABHARATA
ALSO THE
Indian National Congress
(Special Season 1918)
SEE Mr. B. G. HORNIMAN, Mr. PAL, Mr MALAVIA and other National Heroes.
A Precious opportunity to see
Your lost hero Mr. TILAK taking active part in the Congress.
Four Shows, daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and. 10-30 p.m.

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THE QUESTION OF TO-DAY.
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COMING SHORTLY
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COMING SHORTLY
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THERE ARE FIFTY-SEVEN VARIETIES OF LOVE MAKING
See
LEW CODY
THE MASTER OF THEM ALL
IN
"The Beloved Cheater"
TO-NIGHT
Time 7, 8-45, & 10-30, p.m. Saturdays Matinee at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST DAY OF THE THIRD WEEK
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers invite their Patrons, who have not yet looked in, to make a point of seeing
THIS EVENING
the fascinating, mighty, Eclair Super—serial
"THE SON OF THE NIGHT!"
(6 Reels 6,000 feets.)
People have been talking about it. The Story grips you as it were in a vice. The grim earnestness of the Plot enthrolls you, its Realism captivates, you, its Magnificence dazzles you. It is no monotnous pistol—shooting, mad-galloping, intellect-mocking conglomeration of absurdities. No!
"The Son of The Night"
is a Story of To-day—a Story of To-m orrow
West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).
Four shows to-day 5-30 ; 7; 8-45 ; 10-1 p. m. (S.T.)

YOU CAN'T ESCAPE SEEING
Male and Female
THE QUESTION OF TO-DAY.
A BROTHER'S $100,00,000 PRODUCTION
COMING SHORTLY
AT THE
West-end Cinema,
CHARNI ROAD,

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What's Your Chief lines of business ?
We can undertake to
Supply you with catalogues,
Samples, etc., from
American manufacturers.
Let us know what are
The goods You are
Interested in.
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THE CLARE ROAD BAKERY
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THE MANAGER.
Clare Road Bakery,
Byculla Station Road.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 26th Aug.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 26th Aug. 1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0·27	24·61	19·85	56·27
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0·12	40·20	19·62	62·24
Esplanade (Gokuldas Tej. Hospital)	0·02	39·32	20· 3	59·50
Syculla (J. J. Hospital)	0·00	39·43	23·62	64·59

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 25th Augt. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 4 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.746	inches.
Temperature of Air	82.1	Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.9	"
Dew Point	73.5	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.756	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	4.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	86.3	"
minimum do.	78.2	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.	
Movement of Wind	155	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.01	Inches.
Total fall during month	3.58	"
do. year	35.66	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 26th	0.27	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time h. m.	Depth on Sill ft. in	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time h. m.	Depth on Sill ft. in
	Aug.			Aug.	
Fri	27	m 10 20	26 6	27 m 3 22	17 9
Sat.	28	m 10 59	27 1	28 m 4 5	17 5
Sun.	29	m 11 40	26 8	m 4 52a	16 1
Mon.	30	m 11 49	27 7	29 m 4 44	16 3
		11 25a	27 0	5 25a	17 4
Tues.	31	m 11 49	28 0	30 m 5 20	16 4
	Sept.			5 56a	16 3
Wed.	1	m 0 20a	28 1	Sept. 31 m 5 54	16 4
		m 0 39	27 9	1 m 6 26a	16 3
Thurs.	2	m 0 57a	28 0	6 28	16 3
		m 9 47	25 9	2 m 6 57a	16 4
		9 24a	24 7	7 32	15 11
				3 m 5 52	15 4
				7 45a	15 9

STANDING BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 26th August 1920 was 29.039 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased 0.10 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg.

In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 128 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 26th August, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is lower than usual in the east and north Punjab. Day temperature is above the average in the same area, the excess ranging up to 11 deg. at Ambala; Hissar reports a maximum of 105 deg. F. Night temperature is in excess at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is in moderate excess throughout.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal except in lower Sind. Day temperature is higher than usual in Rajputana; night temperature is in defect at Jodhpur and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot and Indore report light showers. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is above normal in Central India West and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 3.35in. of rain, Chanda 0.39in., Khandwa 0.20in. and Jubbulpore 0.83in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in the western districts. Day temperature is above the average except at Nagpur, Chanda and Raipur where it is in defect.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.27in. of rain, Ratnagiri 0.20in., Mormugao 0.20in. and Karwar 0.21in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal except in the southern districts of the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is above the average except at Poona and Belgaum.

General Remarks.—The low pressure area in the east of the Central Provinces is more marked this morning and the depression which is reported to have formed off the Orissa coast is probably advancing inland towards the Central Provinces. Heavy rain has fallen at Raipur. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan and the east of the Central Provinces, and local in Mysore and the west of the Central Provinces. Day temperature is high to the north of latitude 20 deg. N. with the exception of Sind and Kathiawar and is also in slight excess in Hyderabad and the Bombay Deccan. The air is generally drier than usual in northern India.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is likely in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and the east of the United Provinces and an increase in the Konkan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 25th August, 1920:—

The Bay monsoon has strengthened and the depression off Orissa has developed. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the east of the Central Provinces, Malabar and on the north Madras coast, and local in Upper Burma, Behar, the Konkan and north Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in the west of the Central Provinces, Mysore and south-east Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in Bombay Report are:—Tavoy four inches; Diamond Island three; Akyab two; Minbu, Thayetmyo three-quarters; Barisal one and a half; Bogra two; False Point, Cuttack one and a half; Ranchi, Jagdalpur one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 26th AUG. 1920.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum in last 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum in last 24 hours.	Sunshine. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	100.8	84.0	10	0		—0.01
Do. (25th)	97.1	87.4	44	0		—0.01
Jask	93.1	80.4	80	0		—0.04
Muskat	85.1	80.2	83	0		—0.17
Do. ( )	..	..	..	0		—
PUNJAB—						
Multan	99.0	80.6	64	..	2.30	—2.78
Rawalpindi	100.7	78.0	55	..	9.78	—7.58
Lahore	103.8	78.4	52	..	7.05	—4.74
Hissar	105.4	77.1	40	..	4.48	—4.89
Ambala	104.1	78.8	72	..	10.89	—5.74
Delhi	99.2	78.2	45	..	20.61	+3.89
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	100.7	78.9	32	..	17.45	—0.49
Mahauri	100.0	78.9	72	..	17.98	+1.39
Jhansi	98.7	79.8	71	..	15.30	—2.83
Cawnpore	98.4	80.5	51	..	20.00	—4.69
Allahabad	97.5	78.8	82	0.04	30.04	+3.50
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	101.7	78.6	57	..	1.45	—0.64
Karachi	87.0	78.5	70	..	0.53	—4.04
Ajmer	92.0	77.4	61	..	15.72	+2.33
Jaipur	99.7	75.1	57	..	21.16	+3.15
Kotah	94.4	79.0	56	..	18.61	+0.09
Mount Abu	78.8	64.4	84	..	81.12	—13.62
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	91.9	72.9	85	..	10.46	—0.89
Dwarka	86.8	76.4	76	..	9.65	—3.91
Veraval	83.4	78.4	87	..	17.53	+2.63
Rajkot	93.1	75.6	76	0.06	10.04	—3.61
Bhavnagar Para	92.4	82.8	78	..	12.94	+2.84
Surat	89.5	75.9	58	0.04	24.92	—7.23
Ahmedabad	97.6	74.7	76	..	15.55	—5.08
Deesa	99.2	73.2	73	..	13.56	—2.51
Neemuch	91.9	71.8	79	..	24.71	+4.99
Indore	88.7	70.1	89	0.05	26.99	+5.17
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	89.7	74.9	98	0.83	24.82	—14.81
Nagpur	91.4	75.2	70	..	29.77	—2.75
Hoshangabad	91.1	76.8	76	..	15.04	—16.00
Khandwa	93.6	73.9	77	0.20	17.79	—2.77
Akola	95.6	76.0	64	..	7.61	—12.95
Amraoti	94.8	72.1	70	..	12.41	—10.91
Nagpur	94.4	76.1	53	0.06	1.18	—11.64
Chanda	93.1	75.0	86	0.39	24.15	—10.09
Raipur	91.4	72.9	91	3.35	28.95	—6.84
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.2	78.0	88	0.27	24.61	—20.63
Mahableshwar	84.3	76.4	90	0.42	45.09	—21.76
Ratnagiri	84.4	74.0	90	0.20	64.12	—11.21
Karwar	82.0	74.2	95	0.21	63.79	—10.42
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Mahableshwar	82.2	71.4	66	..	4.50	—7.80
Ahmednagar	90.8	68.5	63	..	3.32	—7.69
Poona	84.0	66.0	74	..	12.12	—7.36
Sholapur	94.4	69.8	59	..	5.61	—3.96
Bijapur	91.6	68.1	77	..	9.43	—1.10
Belgaum	79.8	66.1	90	..	47.64	—6.52
Aurangabad	89.8	68.9	75	..	9.01	—11.14
Nizamabad (Indr.)	90.4	75.4	88	..	19.48	—3.16
Hyderabad	90.0	76.0	74	..	42.84	—4.19
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	89.8	78.1	93	0.28	98.74	+4.16
Calicut	72.4	73.8	93	0.42	100.2	+22.66
Cochin	84.4	73.8	85	0.03	79.82	+16.84
Colombo	85.4	78.4	84	..	80.66	+6.81
MADRAS EXCEPTING MALABAR & MYSORE—						
Masulipata	88.2	77.1	81	0.08	10.65	—6.03
Bellary	91.1	72.7	67	..	4.21	—3.49
Cuddapah	91.0	75.0	67	..	3.10	—2.60
Madras	90.2	81.2	87	..	4.19	—4.70
Mangalore	81.2	64.8	90	0.18	9.78	—1.72
Coimbatore	86.4	69.5	78	..	6.26	—0.82
Trichinopoly	89.3	78.2	80	..	1.54	—4.18
Nagapatam	85.0	78.0	69	..	5.47	—2.68

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 24th:

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		200
" " Imports		—
Mid. Americans Spot		25.72
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		66.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	25.07
	Jan.	24.10
	Mar.	23.90
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	24.18
	Jan.	23.00

OPENING TONE AND PRICES:

Liverpool, Aug. 24th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months:	To-day's price.
Aug.	20.83+57
Sept.	...
Oct.	19.88+50
Nov.	...
Dec.	19.08+50
Jan.	18.84+48
Feb.	...
Mar.	18.50+50
April	...
May	18.13+49
June	...
July	...

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES:

Liverpool, Aug. 24th:

Months:	To-day's price.
Aug.	20.28—29
Sept.	19.75—80
Oct.	19.38—67
Nov.	18.86—94
Dec.	18.58—63
Jan.	18.38—81
Feb.	18.20—57
Mar.	18.00—55
April	17.84—54
May	17.64—58
June	17.47—56
July	17.29—56

Tone:—Unsettled.

Manchester Market:—Business disorganised.

Liverpool, Aug. 25th:

Months:	To-day's price.
Aug.	20.10—16
Oct.	19.26— 9
Jan.	18.46+ 8
Mar.	18.16+14

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 24th:

M.G. Bengal Good	8.05
" " Fully Good	8.75
" " Fine	9.20
" No. 1 Comra Good	14.00
" " " Fully Good	15.00
" " " Fine	15.60
" Broach Good M.G.	18.10
" " " "	18.60
" " " "	19.12
" Scinde Good	7.88
" " Fully Good	8.50
" " Fine	9.05

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 24th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
" Exports to Gt'eat Britain	2,000
" to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Oct.	27.30+1.32
" " " Jan.	25.35+1.35
" " " Mar.	25.16+1.18
Tone:—Steady.	
Spot Cotton at New York	33.50+1
" Orlean	31.50—50
Future at New Orleans July	28.25+1.20
" Oct.	26.98+1.21
Rate Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 1/4
Demand Bills	3.54.37
Silver Commercial Bars	66½
U. S. Mined Refined	86
Do. Foreign	86

New York, Aug. 25th:

Futures at New York Oct.	.05—7
" " Jan.	.90—4
" " Mar.	4.70—4

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Aug. 24th.

Rates 3%	56
Bar Silver Spot	60 7/8
" 2 months hence	60 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Closed quietly steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	6 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	115/8
Interest day to day loans	5 1/4
" 7 days market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	...
Canada 24%	44 1/4
Rupee Paper 24%	54 1/4
Indian Stock 24% Sterling Loans	52 3/4
Government Securities 4 %	46 1/4
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	51.95

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£75
Hongkong Bank	£113
National Bank	£52

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 24th:

Funding Loan 4%	£67 7/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£77 1/8
War Loan 5%	£86 15/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 24th.

WHEAT:

Rosario Bunta Fe—60lb. Quoted	84
Australian—61lbs. Quoted	96

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£32½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guserat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Nominal	£32
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Value	£20½
Tone of Rapeseed:—Quiet.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Nearest Value	£39½
Scarcely any business owing industrial unrest.	
Tone of Linseed:—Easier.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) Aug. Sellers	£35
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Paid Buyers	£14½
Seeds Rapeseed.—Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£33½

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£105
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£84½
Copper Beasters	£105
Yellow Metals	13
Hard Spelters	35½
Corrugated Sheets	£53½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Second hand Sellers	31/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Second hand Sellers	32
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Second hand Sellers	32/6
Tone:—Very quiet weak tendency.	

RUBBER

Fine Hard Cure Sept.-Oct.	1/9½
First Latex Crepe Aug. Paid Buyers	1/10½

I. P. ENAD

... one Hundred and fifty ... and M.Bes.), in the ... industrial institutions ... his ... at

... NSION, ... Aug. 7.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 26.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 26½ for Fine Oomra September fluctuated between Rs. 262 and Rs. 264½, and at 3 p.m., was Rs. 264. The bazaar closed at Rs. 262½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 261½ and closed at Rs. 260½.

The ready market was steady with a moderate enquiry.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fully Good Bengal	September	265
Fine Oomras	September	260½
Good Southern	Sept.-Oct.	428

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS 26TH AUG. 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	Sept.	265
Fine M.G. Oomras	Sept.	262
Good M.G. Southerns	Sept./Oct.	432

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description:	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	—	243	218	193	Ready
M.G. Sind-Punjab	—	243	218	193	"
M.G. Oomra No. 2.	307	272	232	—	"
M.G. Central P No. 1	339	304	334	—	"
M.G. Central P No. 2	304	329	294	—	"
M.G. Broach	—	473	453	437	"
" Southern No. 5	—	—	—	—	
M.G. P. Americans.	—	—	—	—	
New G. Dharwar	—	—	—	—	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 25th Aug. 1920.

Cotton	5,556 bales.
Wheat	3,886 Cwts.
Linseed	7,042 "
Rape, etc.	60 "
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	1,176 "
Groundnuts	677 "
Casterseed	1,012 "
Rice	1,235 "
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	12,919 "
Mowraseed	1,202 "
Gram	293 "
Juwar	539 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	144 "
Bajree	736 "
Coal	1,184 Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 26th:

	Market Rates:
Bank Telegraphic	1/10 3/8
Bank Demand	1/10 7/16
Acceptance 3m/s	1/11½
Fcs. Demand	447½
American Dollars	305
Hongkong	231½
Shanghai	133
Japan	153½
Singap	125½

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

August, 26th 1920.

	per Md:	Rs. a. p.
David	No. 10	1 0 0
Sapurji	No. 10½	1 0 0
Curimbhai	No. 12½	1 2 6
Sapurji	No. 6½	0 12 0
Japan	No. 40/1	2 7 0
Do.	No. 42/2	2 5 0
Do.	No. 2/40	2 7 0

METAL.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations

August, 26th 1920.

	per md:	Rs. a. p.
Brass	3/4	80 0 0
Do.	1	80 0 0
Do.	1½	80 0 0
Do.	1½	80 0 0
Do.	1½	85 0 0
Do.	2	85 0 0

COPPER RATES.

August, 26th 1920.

	Per Md:	Rs. a. p.
Copper	3/4	81 0 0
Do.	1	83 0 0
Do.	1½	83 0 0
Do.	1½	83 0 0
Do.	1½	86 0 0
Do.	2	86 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		26 0 0
Panch ceka joint		83 0 0
Copper English-Barrs		30 0 0
Brass-Barrs		30 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

Bombay, Aug. 26th 1920, 6 p. m:

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-80	57 0 0	6 5 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	54 0 0	5 5 0
" Karachi Bangle	55 0 0	5 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Kalni	12 12 0	13 4 0
" " Cawnpore	12 12 0	13 4 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13 8 0	14 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	19 10 0	17 3 0
" Thin	16 0 0	19 0 0
Teaseed, White 68-15	91 0 0	18 12 0
" Gaijar 75-85	76 0 0	19 14 0
" Gaijar 50-5	76 0 0	16 0 0
" Black	64 0 0	13 12 0
Poppyseed, White	16 12 0	17 12 0
Groundnute	87 0 0	17 12 0
Mowraseed	7 14 0	6 4 0
Barley	43 0 0	—
Castorseed	56 0 0	11 12 0
Cottonseeds	33 0 0	5 4 0
Forward:	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat May	8 12 3	
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	9 1 2	
Linseed May	16 5 0	
Linseed Sept.	17 5 0	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 23/7.
Bar Silver Ready Rs. 108/12.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/10 1/2.
D. D. on London 1/10 7/16.
3 Mst D/a 1/11 1/4.
D. D. on Paris Frc 455.
3 Mst D/a Frc 515.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 148.
60 D/st D/p Rs. 138.
American Cross Rate dollar 3.57.
Paris Cross Rate Frc 51.
London Silver spot D. 61.
London Silver Forward D. 61.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 81.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 98/12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 77.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 66.
4 per cent. Port Trust Short dated 66.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 65.
3½ per cent Paper 58/8.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market was fairly steady on account of speculators buying.

The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2800, Bombay Cotton 1245, Bombay Dyeing 3560, Bradbury 865, Century 1265, Central India 5380, Colaba Land 3080, Coorla 2900, Currimbhoy 1317½, Fazulbhoy 1792½, Finlay 1850, Kastoorchand 2270, Kohinoor 3895, Luxmi Cotton 3500, Madhowji 4150, Mathuradas 1240 xrt. M. Petit 5350n. Morarji 6100n. New Great 1012½, Pabani 610, Pearls 1295, Phoenix 1095, Shaparji 430, Sholapur 13500, Simplex 902½ xrt. Standard 3200, Swan 1380, Swadeshi 5480, Tata Mill 2400, Vishnu Cotton 1800.

RAILWAYS.

Ahd. Dholka 104, Ahd. Prantij 555, Amritsar Patti 94, Cen. Prov. Ry. 91, Guzerat Ry. 73 xd., Hoshiarpur 67, Sialkote 70 xd., Sindh Lt. Ry. 125 xd., Tapti Valley 589.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 880, Alcock 835, B. Burma 740 xd., B. Burma N. I. 240 pr. Bt. Burma Pat 16½, B. Tramway 895, B. Flour 2900n. B. Steam 470, Bundi Cement 44, Katni Ordy 250 n. Katni Defd. 1300, Tata Iron Ordy 155, Tata Iron Defd. 870, Tata Hydro 1010, Tata Oil 2674, Tata Bank 34, Scindia Steam 80, B. I. G. Ins. As, Spr.

HIGH COURT

APPELLATE SIDE.

EXECUTION PROCEEDINGS-NOT JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS

WRONG VIEW OF MAGISTRATE.

Govind Pandurang
vs.
The King-Emperor (Laxman Kashiram Shete—Opponent).

(Before Sir Lallubhai Shah and Justice Crump.)

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Acting Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The facts are fully given in the following order of the Magistrate:—

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

In this case the complainant charges the accused under Section 193 of the I. P. Code, with fabricating false evidence for the purpose of using it in a judicial proceeding. The story is that a consent decree was passed in the Sub-Judge's Court at Rajapur under which the accused's father agreed to pay Rs. 75 to the complainant's father in full satisfaction of his claim. On the 3rd of April the accused sent a registered packet through the post office addressed to the complainant's mother at Parel. When the packet was opened, it contained a letter from the accused that he had enclosed Rs. 75 in currency notes and two pieces of blank paper. There were no currency notes found in the envelope. For the accused it is said that as the charge was under Section 193 of the I. P. Code, the sanction of the Court at Rajapur was necessary under Section 195, cl. (lb.) of the C. P. Code, to proceed with this case. For the complainant it is urged that no such sanction was necessary.

As far as I can see the consent decree of the Rajapur Court has terminated all judicial proceedings between the parties. If the decretal amount is not paid then execution proceedings could only be taken, but I am of opinion that execution proceedings subsequent to the termination of a suit could not be called judicial proceedings. In the alternative it is urged that the accused came under second para of Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code. It seems to me that the present case does not fall under this part of the section either. I must dismiss the complaint and discharge the accused.

MR. JUSTICE SHAH'S JUDGMENT.

Justice Shah in delivering the judgment observed:—This is an application by the complainant for the revision of the order dismissing the complaint and discharging the accused. The trial Magistrate was of opinion that the execution proceedings would not be judicial proceedings and that therefore the alleged fabrication of false evidence would not fall under the first part of s. 193 I. P. Code. He was also of opinion that the allegations in the complaint did not bring the case under the second part of that section. It was urged on behalf of the accused that the sanction of the court at Rajapur which had passed the decree in favour of the complainant was necessary under section 19 (n) of the Criminal Procedure Code. The learned Magistrate apparently thought that his view that the execution proceedings were no judicial proceedings was decisive of the complaint and he expressed no opinion on the question of sanction. He overruled the contention of the complainant that the complaint would be covered by the second part of section 193 of the Indian Penal Code. We are of opinion that the learned magistrate is wrong on his view that the execution proceedings are not judicial proceedings for the purpose of sections 192 and 193 I. P. Code. It is not essential for the purpose of these sections that the judicial proceedings in which the person intends to use the false evidence must be pending at the date of the fabrication. It is clear therefore that the complaint cannot be dismissed on the ground that the execution proceedings are not judicial proceedings. It is urged however on behalf of the accused and the contention is supported by the Crown that the sanction of the court at Rajapur is necessary under section 195 (h) of the Criminal Procedure Code. It is difficult to understand why any sanction of that court under section 195 is necessary in this case. There was a decree passed by that court and a payment is said to have been made by the accused outside the court to the complainant. The complaint is made with reference to certain acts of the accused relating to the alleged payment. There was no execution proceeding actually pending in that court at the time of the alleged payment. It has been stated before us on behalf of the complainant and not challenged on behalf of the accused that no execution proceeding is pending. Nor is it asserted that the judgment-debtor has made any application to that Court to have this payment certified in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure. Despite the statement in the complaint that a judicial proceeding pending in the Court at Rajapur it must be taken for the purpose of the present application, that there was no proceeding pending at the date of the alleged offence before that Court. It is clear therefore that no sanction of that Court is necessary. In the absence of any proceedings pending or disposal of, in which or in relation to which the offence under section 193 I. P. Code, is said to have been committed no sanction under Section 195 (b) is necessary. The clause cannot apply to any future judicial proceeding for which the false evidence may have been fabricated. The question on behalf of the complainant as to whether the offence would be covered by the second part of Section 193 does not arise. We therefore make the rule absolute, set asides the order of discharge and send back the case to the trial court in order that the complaint may be dealt with according to law.

Mr. Gadkari appeared for the accused; the Government pleader appeared for the Crown; and Mr. D. W. Pilgaonkar appeared for the complainant.

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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 27TH OF AUGUST, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES

1127-20—Mulla and M, Ratanji Dorabji v Kisondas Tribhuwandas and anr, Payne and Co. Part heard 18-8-20.

724-20—Shroff and V, Nadirsha Hormasji Bamboat v Wamanrao Bapuji Kirtikar and ors, Daph F and D, Part heard 23-8-20.

1128-13—Bhai K and G, Sankalchand Maganlal v Maganlal Dulabhbhai Desai, Daph F and D, Part heard 16-8-20.

1158-20—Matubhai J and M, Iswarbhai Jesingbhai v Motilal Kalidas Javeri, Bhai K and G, Part heard 23-8-20.

279-20—Shroff and V, Shrinath Dwarkanath Vainde v Ratilal Chhaganlal, Forbes and Co.

3041-19—Dastur and Co, Popatlal Mulchand and Co a firm v Chabildas Nathubhai a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

556-19—Bhai K and G, Bai Champa v Dawoodmahomed and Co a firm, Raghavaya N and Co.

1131-17—Dastur and Co, Jethabhai Hirji v Jethabhai Nursey and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mulla and M, Purnanand and Club, Captain and

651-19—Amin and D, Damji Virji a firm v Ranchhordas Purshotam and Co a firm, Craigie B and Co.

1725-18—N C Dalal, Mohanlal Manilal a firm v Ratilal Purshotam Patel, Daph F and D.

3550-17—N C Dalal, Keshavlal Bechardas a firm, Ratilal Purshotam Patel, Daph F and D.

Ni. B.—Judges' meeting at 5-15 p.m.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

LONG CAUSES

849-18—M B Chothia, Pandit Harihar Acharya Dikshit v Kersondas Nathu alias Krishna Varma and anr, In person, Ard H D and Co.

2032-19—Mans H M and Co, Purshotam Kanji a firm v Jamnadas Harakhji and Co a firm, Sham M and H.

1316-18—Mulla and M, Hanumanprasad Bogaria v Tricumdas Kallianji, Hiralal Th and Co.

257-19—M B Chothia, Abdul Rehman Abu Bakar v N C Trivedi and Co a firm, Dubash and Co.

1278-19—Jehangir M and S, Dhaibai v Murzban Dhanjisha Avari, Jeh G and B

1287-19—Jehangir M and S, Dagdooba Rangoola Gatey v Kapurchand Pratap and ors, Matu J and M.

1298-19—N C Dalal, Chhotalal Chunilal v Wadilal Chunilal, Dubash and Co.

1334-19—Bhai K and G, Kokichi Bessho v B Cawasji and Co a firm, Little and Co.

1290-19—Dubash and Co, Pestonji Dadabhoy Padshaw v Soloman Reuben, Patell and Ez.

1303-19—Mer K and Co, Sorabji Jivanji Mistry v Ebrahimji Jafferji Nakra, N C Dalal.

1304-19—Little and Co, Vazir Haji Contractor v Motilal Fulchand, Jeh M and S.

1310-19—Payne and Co, Vithaldas Chaturbhuj a firm v Narandas Jivraj a firm, Purshotam and Co.

1136-19—Shroff and V, Ladha Tricum v The Administrator-General of Bombay, Unwalla P and P.

1346-19—Edg G W and Co, Mirzamal Nevatia a firm v Ganeshlal Sobhagmal a firm, Daph F and D.

Ni. B.—Judges' meeting at 5-15 p.m.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

569-20—Little and Co, J S Modi v Need and Co a firm, Shroff and V, Part heard.

REFERENCE.

L A Refer 6-19—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Nowroji Rustomji Wadia, Wadia G and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3507-19—Hiralal Th and Co, Dwarkadas Purshotam v Kotiah Ellaya Balrajayya a firm, Bagh N and Co.

1384-20—Mulla and M, Nowroji Cawasji Ayrton and anr v Pirosha Pallonji Arsiwalla, Merwanji K and Co.

FOR HEARING ON COUNTER CLAIM

90-18—Unwalla P and P, Haji Aboo Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum v Abdul Latif Shaikh Hussein, Daphtary F and D.

LONG CAUSES.

692-20—Payne and Co, Sale Mahomed Haji Ahmed Noorathi and anr v Haji Moosa Haji Ibrahim Vahidina, Cap and V.

1833-19—Jamsetji R and D, Shajagjiwan Anandji v Sha Narotam Motichand, Motichand and D.

2357-19—Moti and D, B N Lang v Janoo Hassam a firm, Edg G W and Co.

1538-19—M B Chothia, Shavakshaw Jamshedji Daruwalla v Maneckshaw Pestonji Nanavati, Matu J and M.

1361-19—Mulji and Th, Mahasukhram Purshotam Jani v Pirojbai widow and anr, Matu J and M.

1292-19—Shroff and V, Lakhmia Zalla and Co a firm v Peerbhai Adamji Peerbhai, Ard H D and Co.

1260-19—M V Gokhale, Sonabai alias Ruiher v Rikhaband Maganlal Mehta, Moti and D.

1391-19—Mans H M and Co, Puranmal v Vardev Narayen Zaoba, Little and Co.

1186-19—G B Panaya, Dhoormal Shivnarayen v Himatmal Vastachand Dalal, Edg G W and Co.

1265-19—Capt and V, Jafer Mahomed Haji Bachoo Saraye v Mistry Subhan Vazir, Rus and G.

S C Ct 1202/22518-18—Mehta L and Co, Vallabhadas Muljibhai and anr v Amandji Vullabhdas and ors, Kanga and S.

419-17—Tyabji D and Co, Jairam Purshotam and anr v Shamji Devji and ors, Little and Co, Mulla and M.

1498-18—Craigie B and C, Vadilal Chaganlal Shah v Mahomed Ebrahim Gulmahomed and ors, Madh K and Ch. Amer and M.

1957-19—Bhai K and G, Bakubhai Ambalal a firm v Vadilal Motilal Shah and anr N C Dalal.

598-17—Jehangir and S, Bhagirath Manilal Nathmal Foolchand and anr v Madh K and Ch.

625-19—Sme B and Co, Bai Manibai v Deoji Shamji, Ragh N and Co.

Ni. B.—Judges' meeting at 5-15 p.m.

BFOR THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SETALVAD.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE

In Re Indian Arb Act IX of 1899—Mehta D and L, Shivji Poonja Kothari a firm v Poonjabhai Jasraj and Co a firm, Amarchand and M, As per J O 18-6-20.

1691-19—N C Dalal, Poonjalal Sobhagchand v The B B and C I Railway Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co, As per J O 17-7-20.

LONG CAUSES.

1190-17—Khanderao L and M, Bai Samrathbai widow v Ebrahim Saleji, Khandwalla and Co.

3653-19—Khandvalla and Co, Manilal Dulabhji a firm v Dharsey Devraj and ors, Dikshit M and Co.

1200-20—N C Dalal, Beswesardas Sheiks aria v Tarachand Lalchand, Motichand and D.

1106-20—Captain and V, R S Birla and Co a firm v Ismail Gora, Soonderdas and Co.

1677-18—Merwanji K and Co, Haji Tyab Haji Alli and anr v Bibi Rukhia Sultan widow and ors, Payne and Co.

1166-18—Dubash and Co, Prathuraj Bhugwandas a firm v Padamshi Jetha a firm, Madhowji K and Ch.

1137-18—Dubash and Co, Naginlal Sarupchand a firm v Padamshi Jetha a firm, Madhowji K and Ch.

1934-18—Craigie B and C, Haridas Naranji v Jeshtaram and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

877-19—Soonderdas and Co, Amranghji Jethaji a firm v Hansraj Fulchand a firm, Payne and Co.

878-19—Surveyor and Co, Lakhmidas Mulji v Mathuradas Bhawan and Co a firm, Dharamsi and Co.

902-19—Mirza M and M, Narotam Jivatram v Singhji Soonderji and ors, Soonderdas and Co.

956-19—Pandia and Co, Sha Harilal Damodardas v Jamshedji Hormusji Patil and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Hiralal Th and Co, N C Dalal.

3703-19—Bhai K and G, Kanji Pradhan a firm N C Dalal.

Ni. B.—Judges' meeting at 5-15 p.m.

MILL-STORES.

Aug. 23.

There is an all round animation in the mill-store market. The prices here are steadily advancing, and in a short period, it is expected that the local quotations would be in perfect consistency with the Home quotations. Healds change hands at Rs. 3 per 800 eyes. Reeds are quoted between Rs. 0/4/0 and 0/5/0 per 100 dents. Other values are almost the same as appeared in our last report.

August 26.

The demand for Cotton Healds continues fair, and the values have touched nearly Rs. 3 per 800 eyes. Reeds quotations show no signs of immediate reductions. There is, therefore, a tendency to corner Healds, among merchants here. Reeds vary between Re. 1 and 2 annas per 100 dents. Shuttles are seen in good demand. Pillars have been steady. Shuttles, bobbins etc. have little fluctuations. The quotations are as follows:—

Healds Rs. 3; Healds (yellow) Rs. 2-12-0; Reeds annas 4 to 5; Shuttles 14½" (Eng) Rs. 35; Shuttles 14½" (Jap) Rs. 20/25; Bobbins Slub. (Jap) Rs. 45/50; Dott and Cyl fillets Re. 1-8-0 to 1-12-0; Roller-cloth (K) Re. 6 to 7 per yard.

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Manager,
25, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

COAL MARKET AT JHARIA.

August, 25.

A report received from Jharia, dated 23rd Aug. states:—

To-day 1,000 wagons are allotted for upcountry for G. I. P. Railway except Bombay Cotton Depot The opening market is Rs. 13 and closing market is Rs. 12.

300 are for down country and market is Rs. 8.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

During the week there was slight rain in almost all districts of the Presidency proper. Situation has improved owing to rain in parts of Sholapur and Bijapur districts. Inundation in Sind is satisfactory. Sowing and transplantation of kharif crops continue generally. Germinated seedlings are generally in good condition but require more rain almost everywhere. The supply of fodder and water was adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains are almost stationary. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	35 to 60
Gujarat	17 to 34
Deccan	42 to 57
Konkan	50 to 67
Karnatak	40 to 60

SPORTING NEWS

COUNTY CRICKET.

PARKER'S BRILLIANT BOWLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 26.

Gloucester beat Leicester at Cheltenham by an innings and 53 runs. Parker for Gloucester took fourteen wickets for 57.

Lancashire beat Worcester at Stourbridge by an innings and 99 runs.

Kent beat Essex at Dover by an innings and 126 runs.

Surrey beat Yorkshire at Oval by 31 runs.

Middlesex beat Warwick at Birmingham by nine wickets.

Sussex beat Hampshire at Brighton by 97 runs.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Aug. 27.

Final Ladies Hundred Metres Free Style Swimming:

Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey	(America) ...	1
Miss Guest (America)	... ...	2
Miss Scroth (America)	3... ...	3

Time:—One minute 13 3/5 seconds.

Final—Four Hundred Metres Breast. stroke:—

Malroth (Sweden)	... ...	1
Henningh (Sweden)	... ...	2
Aaltonen (Sweden)	... ...	3

Time:—Six minutes 31 4/5 seconds.

Final Fifteen Hundred Metres.

Ross (American)	... ...	1
Vernot (Canada)	... ...	2
Beaurepaire (Australia)	...	3

Time:—22 minutes 23 1/5 seconds.

Men's Ordinary Diving:—

Wallman (Sweden)	... ...	1

TENNIS RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 26.

TENNIS.

Ladies Singles.—M'lle Lenglen (France) beat Miss Holman (Britain).

Men's Doubles.—Turnbull and Woosnam (Britain) beat Kashio and Kumagae (Japan), 6/2; 5/7; 7/5; 7/5.

EBOR HANDICAP RESULT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 0-50 a.m., Aug. 27.

The Ebor Handicap was run to-day and resulted as follows:—

Iron Hand	1
Manilardo	2
Keysoe	3

Eleven ran.

Won by three-quarters of a length and half a length.

Betting:—100 to 8 against Iron Hand 3 to 1 against Manilardo and 11 to 4 against Keysoe.

POONA RACING SEASON

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 26.

The following are handicaps for the 6th Extra Meeting to be held on Saturday, the 28th instant:—

THE MAHABLESHWAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Roubaix 9-12, Quarryman 9-5, Oros 9-0, Not Much 8-13, Verge 8-9, Cresset 8-7, Pandion 8-7, Camberley 8-5, Charcoal 8-4, All Silk 8-3, Noutbutweel 8-2, Waynflete 8-1, Resilience 8-0, Country Lad 8-0, Black Walnut 7-12, Polyorama 7-11, We Two 7-6, Brioche 7-6, Anthracite 7-2, Necessity 7-0.

THE MAGDALA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

We Two 9-2, Brioche 9-0, On Leave 9-0, Antic 8-11, Penny Pie 8-10, Anthracite 8-9, Godtuna 8-7, Cyanite 8-5, Gladiator 8-5, Miss Rollestone 8-4, Gipsy's Advice 7-13, Fire Finch 7-10, Footman 7-10, Johnnie H 7-5, Claim A 7-4, Roi Orison 7-0.

THE TIGRIS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Resident 9-0, Warminster 8-12, Durban 8-12, Khundil 8-11, Dartmoor 8-10, Ferry Boat 8-4, Four Aces 8-1, Defender 7-13, Tit-Bits 7-11, Mechanic 7-6, Nevermind 7-5, Taj 7-5, Tiger 7-4, Dublin 7-2.

THE PARVATI PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Polycaste 9-6, Belle Voyageuse II 9-6, Oregaon Pine 9-4, Milk Maid 9-0, Balira 9-0, Sugary Sam 8-12, Buckbean 8-9, Lucky Queen 8-8, St Agnes Eve 8-6, Millmount 8-5, Nerissa 8-5, Moldavia 8-2, Trezidella 7-13, Tourney 7-12, Sunty 7-12, Cork Glass 7-12, May Lass 7-10, Discussion 7-10, Look Out 7-10, Miss Glad Eyes 7-10, Easter Holiday 7-9, Ceraco 7-8, Mexican Eagle 7-8, Peach Melba 7-8, Lady Changeful 7-6, Walhadir 7-4, Smoke Wreath 7-4, Black Top 7-2, Elphere 7-2.

THE PARVATI PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Sospello 9-6, Isbury Rose 9-6, Sundra 9-5, Glass Rock 9-0, Renette 8-12, Mirabelle 8-10, Genevieve 8-10, King's Head 8-6, Gaurelle 8-2, Gold Reef 8-2, Quite Dark 8-0, Royal Jewel 7-13, South Star 7-12, Pine Box 7-12, Miss Goodenough 7-11, Lime House Lights 7-10, Silk and Scarlet 7-10, Margaret Joyce 7-10, Bobble 7-9, Bathurst 7-8, White Simon 7-8, Larry Quin 7-8, Deslin 7-7, White Poppy Ragozzo 7-6, Princess Ila 7-4, Lomo 7-0, Quanta 6-13.

Forfeits for the above races are due if not struck out by 8 a.m. to-morrow.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Peshwa 9-4, Naseebdar 9-4, Sher Khan 9-0, Soostra 9-0, Joker 9-0, Huntsman 9-0, Sammy 8-13, Hero 8-11, Doncaster 8-11, Malta 8-11, Ayr Laddie 8-11, Honest Beauty 8-10, Sannayet 8-10, Tired Tim 8-7, Moobin 8-7, Orphan 8-7, Brindisi 8-7, Buttonwood 8-7, Compliment 8-7, Kitchener 8-6, Anxious 8-6, Second String 8-6, Municipal 8-4, Kusra 8-4, Hoojaz 8-4, Injeman 8-4, Zainulmulk 8-4, Forat 8-4, Emperor 8-4, Mystic 8-4, Dickson 8-4, Meddler 8-4, Magic 8-4, Red Flower 8-3, Bismark 8-3, Karam 8-3, Ornate 8-3, My Royal 8-3, Yadghar 8-3, Lamington 8-3, Foreigner 8-1, Khailan 8-0, Black Pasha 7-13, Isonomy 7-13, Good Star 7-13, Baktiari 7-13, Desert Flower 7-11, Latiff 7-11, Cummee 7-11, Shah 7-11, The General 7-11, Velvet 7-11, Centry 7-10, Vernon 7-9, Haydn 7-7, Dilawar 7-7, Kingcraft 7-7, Dharawell 7-7, Arvil 7-3, Adar 7-3.

THE ASSAYE PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Belle Chance 9-0, Flying Dart 9-0, Jacky Firth 9-0, Aqua Marine 9-0, Roi Grison 9-0, Millmount 8-12, Beggar Prince 8-12, Love Glass 8-12, Gavrelle 8-12, Royal Jewel 8-9, Elphere 8-3, Dialect 8-0.

CALCUTTA RACES.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

The following are the handicaps for the Calcutta Monsoon First Extra Meeting.

THE EDEN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Double Scotch 9-4, Cally 9-4, Passing 9-3, Coryphee 9-2, Verres 9-2, Harvest Home 9-0, Llansinfreid 9-0, Golden Square 8-13, Kilrea 8-4, Pride of India 8-0, St. Vagrant 8-0, Bachelor's Prospect 7-5, Quartzite 7-0, Vermland Rose 7-0, Valencines Brook 7-0.

THE CHARNOCK PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Bachelor's Prospect 9-5, Jack 9-1, Andreas 8-12, Quartzite 8-8, Royal Sign 8-7, Girton Miss 8-5, Beauvoir 8-5, Picket 8-3, Still Better 8-2, Pomade 8-1, Second Sight 8-0, Valentine's Brook 8-0, No Ball 8-0, Mary 7-11, Gracefield 7-9, Sanspeur 7-7, Lothian Lad 7-7, Lady Archer 7-3, Ortogo 7-3, Flying Foe 7-2, Jaunt 7-0, Idlewild 7-0.

THE CHARNOCK PLATE (Div. II).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Larigot 9-4, Barsen 9-0, Pick of the Bunch 8-12, Downey Boy 8-12, Simple Simon 8-7, Galla 8-7, My Ivy 8-6, Silver Gift 8-5, Highfield Lady 8-4, Gora's Darling 8-4, One Too Many 8-3, Carless 8-3, Look Aside 8-2, Fiasco 7-13, Legends Double 7-12, Roxa 7-12, Zelia 7-11, Golden Memory 7-10, Leader 7-10, Repartee 7-3, Tarnapol 7-2, Fictitious Lady 7-0, Sunny Time 7-0.

THE NOVICE PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs.

Thrill 9-0, Finchcocks 8-11, Rheidol 8-11, Sans Merci 8-7, Peggy Thrift 8-7, Moon Flower 8-5, Lhassa 8-5, High Level 8-2, Leading Girl 7-6, Pommery 7-4, Red Hat 7-2, Sperwood Belle 7-0, Better Hope 7-0.

THE VISITORS PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Elsie R 9-12, Fleurette 9-5, Careless Girl 8-9, Christmas Toy 8-3, Florrie M 7-7, Wailly 7 7, Kishore 7-6, Gypsy's Pride 7-5, Border Princess 7-4, Lictor 7-0.

THE BIBURY LATE—Distance 1¼ miles (over 7 flights.

Vulcanella 12-7, Ready Cash 11-5, Kurdish Chief 11-2, Lad Letty 9-7, Leading Girl 9-3, Kapri 9-0.

A JOCKEY HURT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

In the Dalhousie Hurdle Plate, Wednesday afternoon, when I See fell at the last flight of the hurdles she gave Meades her jockey a nasty kick, breaking his jaw. Meades is detained in hospital for treatment.

CONSPIRACY TO CHEAT GOVT.

MUNITIONS BOARD PROSECUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, this morning, the Advocate-General, made an application on behalf of the Controller of Munitions to issue warrants against Rai Bahadur Seth Sukhlal Karnani Bahadur, C. S. Waite, Deputy Controller of Munition Board now in England, J. C. Banerjee, contractor, and H. Stringer. The allegations are that the accused persons engaged themselves in a criminal conspiracy to cheat the Government and that the accused in concert with each other and with other persons caused serious loss to Government in among other ways by having flexible steel wire ropes introduced into the depot of Munition Board for which no orders had been issued and for which there was no demand.

ACCUSED TO BE RELEASED ON BAIL

In the application filed to-day by the Advocate-General in the Munitions Board case, the Chief Presidency Magistrate issued bailable warrants against all the four accused, Mr. Waite to be released on a bail of Rs. 60,000 Mr. Stringer on Rs. 20,00, Messrs. Karnani and J. C. Banerjee on rupees one lakh and fifty thousand each.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

The depression from the Bay is moving in a Northwesterly direction and lies to the Northeast of the Central Provinces. It is less marked. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, east Central Provinces Konkan and Malabar; local in Upper Burma, Bengal, east United Provinces west Central Provinces, Mysore, north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in east Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy five inches, Mergui, Diamond Island, Minbu two Balasore, Cuttack one and half, Sambalpore seven, Ranchi three, Gaya one and half, Gorakhpur a quarter, Benares a half, Seoni one, Pendra one and half, Raipur three.

Forecast:—Extension in the United Provinces, Central India, east Rajputana west Central Provinces and decrease in Orissa.

SRI KRISHNARAJINDRA MILLS LTD,

The company is formed with a capital Rs. 40,00,000 divided into 80,000 shares of Rs. 50 each, with the object of erecting and working in the city of Mysore, a cotton spinning and weaving milil. Messrs. L. Vardhamaniah and Co. are the Managing Agents and the following are the Directors of the company: Rajasabha Bhushana Dewan Bahadur K. P. Puttannu Chetty, Messrs. B. K. Garudachar, Mandi Haryanna, D. Adeppa, Rajasilpi Visarada Rao Bahadur B. Subba Rao, Singri Nanjappa, Dharma Prakasa, D. Banumiah, B. S. Aramachar, M. L. Vardhamaniah, and the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Palace of Director.

The Bakri-Id festival has passed off quietly in Rangoon.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 26.

S S Arratoon Apcar, Rowe, Rangoon
S S Huntscastle, Morgan, Alexandria,
S S Huntspill, McNeill, Suez.
S S Answald, Potted, Suez
S S Innamincka, Nicol Busreh
S S Laplata, Barron, Busreh

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 26.

S S Warenda, Duncan, Busreh

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—

S S Chakdina, Oliver, Busreh
S S Pentakota, Alexandra, Busreh
S S Graycoud, Tonge, Calcutta.
Steamer Chakaara, for Persian Gulf
Steamer Barjora, for Persian Gulf
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Colaba, for London.
Steamer China for London.
Steamer Kalomo, for Calcutta.
Steamer Barbarigo for Calcutta.
Steamer Arratoon Apcar for Rangoon.

S S Arratoon Apcar:—The B. I S N Coy's steamer Arratoon Apcar, 2931 tons, Captain P W. Rowe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of timber and rice.

S S Huntscastle:—The steamer Huntscastle, 1482 tons; Captain A O Morgan, arrived in harbour yeserday from Alexandria, with troops.

S S Huntspill:—The steamer Huntspill 813 tons, Captain G B W McNeill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suez, with troops.

S S Answald:—The W and A Fraher's Coy's steamer Answald, 3436 tons, Captain T T. arrived in harbour yesterday from Suez, with troops.

S S Innamincka:—The A. Nimazi's steamer Innamincka, 1321 tons, Captain T R Nicol, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a cargo of 120 c/o opium.

S S Laplata:—The steamer Laplata, 2527 tons, Captain T. Barron, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with 412 Turkish prisoners.

S S Chakdina:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chakdina, 1580 tons, Captain A. E. Oliver, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh etc., with a general cargo and 7 passengers.

S S Warcuta:—The B I S N Company's steamer Warcuta, 1487 tons, Captain J. R Duncan, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Pentakota:—The B I S N Company's steamer Pentakota, 2215 tons, Captain A Alexandra, will sail to-day from Busreh etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Graycloud:—The T M Company's steamer Graycloud, 1760 tons, Captain P Tonge, will sail to day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday, 26th August 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Iran	P Gulf	N F	P G S N Co
B Kamentz Podolok (Boats)	Hull	N F	W & A G & Co
G Hekobata Mara		N F	N Y Kaisha
H Paravati		N F	H E C & Co
H Saraswati		N F	H E C & Co
K Aras	Abadan	28-8	S W & Co
O War Cuta	P Gulf	12-6	M M & Co
P Baron Fairlie Offside M		N F	P & O Co
Shinkai Maru		N F	N Y Kaisha
M Egypt		N F	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	N F	N F	K N & Co
Dravadi	Karachi	28-8	K N & Co
Mahanadi	N F	N F	K N & Co
Penani	Bhavnagar	27-8	K N & Co
Sabarmati	N F	N F	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Shinkai Maru	Kobe	N F	N Y Kaisha
2 Hartmore	Hull	28-8	T M & Co
5 Capri	Genoa	10-9	M Italiana
6 Fratelli Bandiera	Genoa	28-8	M Italiana
7 Rampur	Coast Port	16-8	A I & C N Co
8 Vigo	Hull	1-9	J F & Co
12/13 Kalomo	Calcutta	31-8	W & A G & Co
14 Lunga	Karachi	28-8	M M & Co
15 Hejaz	Jeddah	N F	T M & Co
16 Ahmedi	P Gulf	27-8	S H & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nowshera	Calcutta	28-8	M M & Co
2 Warturm	Marmagoa	N F	K N & Co
3 Answold	N F	N F	W & A G & Co
4 Kasowa	N F	N F	K N & Co
5 Mandala	N F	N F	M M & Co
6 Karapara	Africa	27-8	M M & Co
7 Australia	Karachi	N F	M M & Co
8 C London	Liverpool	N F	K N & Co
9 Huntscastle	N F	N F	W & A G & Co
10 Rio Negro	Egypt	28-8	B I M
11 Gabbonz	Trieste	1-9	L Tristeine
12 A Graycloud	Calcutta	N F	T M & Co
12 Chanda	London	28-8	M M & Co
13 Westcalera	New York	20-9	S W & Co
14 Kaiser-i-Hind	London	4-9	M M & Co
17 Tarcha Jetty End	East Africa	N F	M M & Co
Varela	Busra	27-8	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sandakan	N F	N F	K N & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Dogra	N F	28-8	T M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Field Marshal	N F	28-8	W & A G & Co

EXPORT.

Aug. 26.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—3 cwt casein Coutts and Co; 8 cwt fishmaws, R. Dhanji and Co.; 3 cases crude asbestos, Cox's Shipping Agency, 3 cwt. gam amonie, 7 cwt. deer horns, N. Cassom; 262 cwt. myrabolum, P Mathuradass and Co.; 170 cases sandlewood oil Thos. Cook an dSon; 458 cwt. ily bowmicol, Hollingshurst and Co. Ltd.; 46 cases bristles, J. A. Begbie and Co; 2 pkges deer skins, Cox's Shipping Agency; 29 cwt gum myrrath, G B Harji 40 cwt. fishmaws, R Dhanji and Co.; 15 cwt. padophydium, A M Sodder and Co.

S S Kaiser-I-Hind for Marseilles:—1 case silk cotton p. goods, Coutts and Co.

S S City of London for Liverpool:—18 bales wool, M M Sarda and Co.; 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 47 bales wool raw, David Sassoon.

IMPORT.

Aug. 26.

S S Tarba from Durbans, Agents:—B I S N Co.; Ltd.;—12 cases milk, 2 cases cheese, 67 coates ginger, 1637 bags bark, 53 tasks ivory 160 cases ghee, 1954 bales cotton, 341 bags coffee, 25 cases cigarettes.

S S Hejaz from Jeddah. Agents: The Bombay and Persia S N Co. Ltd:—20 cases, 1 bdle, specie 19 cases cigarettes 7 bags gum myrrah, 15 gottas bartrom, 5 bales writing paper.

S SBarala from Busrah. Agents:—B I S N Co. Ltd:—22 bags allari, 13 tin pearls, 50 bags raisins 11 bdle species, 834 bags dry dates 711 bags, 69 boxes wet dates, 127 bags sardine, 1908 bags wheat, 14 bales 2 cases cotton p. goods, 19 cases confectionery, 11 cases biscuits, 63 cases opium 108 cases shark fins.

S S Mitra from Sabine. Agents:—W. and A. Graham and Co.:—1516 tons refined oil in bulk.

The people of Yeotmal, writes a correspondent, on the suggestion of Mr. Madharao Aney, have taken up the idea of establishing a seminary, where young men dedicating themselves to the service of the Motherland can receive a grounding in political education and are working earnestly in that direction. The seminary will be opened on the first anniversary day of Lok. Tilak. The institution will begin work in the Yeoamal District gradually extending the sphere of work throughout Berar.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(August, 26, 1920.)

Mr. Ambalal Bhimbhai Desai, Mamlatdar of Anand and Magistrate of the Second Class in the Kaira District, is invested with the power to try cases under the Opium Act. I of 1878.

The Hon. Mr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I. C. S., is appointed to be First Grade District and Sessions Judge on Rs. 3,000 per mensem from 1st December 1919 to 26th April 1920.

Mr. B. C. H. Calcraft-Kennedy, I. C. S., is appointed to be First Grade District and Sessions Judge on Rs. 3,000 per mensem from 29th April 1920.

The temporary appointment of Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Sholapur, at present held by Mr. N. S. Logur, is extended for further period of six months from the date on which it expires.

Mr. K. V. Shinde, Deputy Superintendent of Police, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, vice Mr. H. G. Haig, proceeded on leave.

The temporary appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Police, at present held by Mr. Chimanlal Ajitrai in the Satara District, is extended for a further period of four months from the date on which it expires.

With effect from the 13th July 1920, Mr. A. L. Dracup, Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, is appointed to do duty as Cantonment Magistrate of Ahmednagar, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders.

Mr. Dracup, is appointed to be a Judge of the Court of Small Causes established within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Ahmednagar.

Vice Mr. J. V. Cooke, proceeding on leave ending further orders.

Mr. H. M. Haslehust, on return from leave, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Kaira.

Mr. C. Pegge is appointed to act temporarily as District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, from the date he receives charge from Mr. J. V. Cooke, till relieved by Mr. Haslehust.

Mr. W. A. H. Miller, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been allowed furlough for four months in continuation of the privilege leave already granted to him.

Mr. G. A. Beyts, I.C.S., and Mr. G. F. S. Collins, I. C. S., have been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

Mr. V. B. Sakhalkar, Huzur Deputy Collector, Kolaba, is granted, with effect from 1st September 1920, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, privilege leave of six months in combination with furlough for two months.

Captain C. S. Hickman, Port Officer, Bombay, is granted sixty days' privilege leave with effect from the 22nd September 1920 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Commander H. Morland, R.I.M., Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Port Officer, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders.

Mr. H. E. H. Pratt, Inspector of Science Teaching, Bombay Presidency, has been granted six months' extension of the leave on medical certificate.

Mr. R. B. MacLachlan, B.E., A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Poona Irrigation District, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Executive Engineer on special duty during the absence of Mr. P. L. Bowers, Executive Engineer, on leave.

Rao Saheb Dattatraya Bhikaji Nesarikar to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Kolaba, vice Mr. Vinayak Bhaskar Sakhalkar, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Captain H. W. Wilberforce-Bell to be substantive *pro tem*. Deputy Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial and Special Departments, with effect from the 6th July, 1920.

WANTED ELECTED MUNICIPALITY.

DEMAND OF RESIDENTS OF RAJKOT CIVIL STATION.

A public meeting was held of the residents of the Rajkot Civil Station under the presidency of Mr. D. B. Shukla, at which a resolution was passed asking for the Rajkot Civil Station an elected municipality with a non-official president. It also requested the Government to give an effective voice to the people of the Rajkot Civil Station in their municipal affairs. "Praja Mandal" was considered necessary to be established to promote the interests of the people.

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKMEN.

MEN RESOLVE TO RECOVER GRATUITY

On Wednesday last a large mass meeting of the G. I. P. Railway workers was held in the evening at Parel when over 5,000 men assembled together and Messrs. F. G. Ginvala, Solicitor, and Mr. S. H. Jhabvala the Honorary Secretaries of the Union were present.

The meeting was most lively as an important resolution was to be passed on the occasion. There is coming forth shortly a big Conference of Railway Workers at Igatpuri, and delegates were to be elected on the night in question, to be sent to the place. Messrs. Ginvala, Gokhale and Venkatesh explained to the people the object of the meeting, and Mr. Jhabvala and others spoke on the work now lying before the workers to be done at the forthcoming Conference at Igatpuri. Then four delegates were selected and the men requested Mr. Jhabvala to accompany their representatives to Igatpuri. Mr. Jhabvala expressed his willingness to go and put the views of the men before the Conference.

Among other resolutions that were passed amidst great enthusiasm were the following:—(1) That the men's lost gratuity should be recovered. (2) That the War-allowance disallowed since September 1919, must be paid. (3) That looking to the tremendous high prices proportionate rise in wages should be given. (4) That a month's privilege leave should be given. (5) That no man should be dismissed without any sufficient cause given for it. (6) That a Conference of all Railway Workers should be held in November, and Messrs. Ginvala, Jhabvala and V. G. Dalvi, Bar-at-Law should do the necessary work in the direction.

G. I. P. RAILWAY CLERKS' UNION.

The general meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Clerks' Union Bombay Goods Depots was held at Wadi Bunder on the 24th instant under the presidentship of Mr. A. Skinner, goods Inspector, Wadi Bunder, when two delegates were elected to represent the union at the mass meeting to be held at Igatpuri on 31st instant. After having passed some resolutions the president delivered a very able speech. The Meeting terminated after a vote of thanks to the President.

ALLEGED REVENGE ON CHILDREN.

FIVE POISONED WITH DHATURA.

(From a Correspondent.)

A man by the name of Kama Soma is at present in the Bandra police lock-up, for an alleged offence of a peculiarly atrocious character. He belongs to the Vagri criminal tribe. He was recently in the service of Ram Ratan, a Bhatiya a grass merchant of Bandra who, it appears, was on very intimate terms with a neighbouring shopkeeper called Baba Pandoo, who has two sons Datoo and Pandoo, aged 11 and 8 respectively. The Vagri was dismissed by Ram Ratan from his service on Monday. On Tuesday the two boys, as they were returning to the Bandra Municipal Vernacular School, of which they are pupils after their midday meal at home, were accosted by the Vagri who of his own accord put into the pocket of the younger boy a pice worth of grain, and as these boys were proceeding to school, eating the grams, another Vagri ran after them and said the accused had sent them some halva, but he wished it to be eaten by themselves and not to be given to any one else. The boys, however, received the present, and shared it with three other boys, with the result that in due course, symptoms of Dhatura poisoning were clearly seen, and in the case of the two brothers in a rather alarming form. Dr. Tendulkar was the first to attend on the poisoned boys. Being a police case the children were sent to the Government hospital where the Hospital Surgeon with the assistance of Dr. Meherji used all the resources at their command to save the patients who are said to be now out of danger.

Mr. Patankar the Sub-Inspector of Police who is in charge of the case had the Vagri promptly arrested and had him duly placed before the Bandra Assistant Magistrate Mr. D. R. Desai who remanded him to the police custody for further inquiries which are proceeding.

SHOCKING MURDER FOR ORNAMENTS.

JURY'S VERDICT.

The Coroner concluded the inquest into the death of Bhimabai a girl aged 8 years, who was robbed of her ornaments and whose dead body has found in the latrine of the chawl in which she was living at Wari Bunder. The three suspects Vithoba, Kushaba, and Tanibai Maorli were present during the enquiry.

Tanibai, a woman living in the same room as the suspects, said she was asked to go out of the room and when she returned she cowdunged the floor and noticed signs of blood. She also missed the deceased from the room on her return.

Deputy Inspector Ferguson gave evidence as to the blood-marks and blood-stained gunny in the room.

The first suspect Vithoba Baba said that Tani said she was going to take off the ornaments. She said she would take the blame on herself. She told him to cut, but he refused to do so at first. She again said she would take the blame upon herself, and he then cut.

Kusaba Bhima, the second suspect, said the deceased came to the door playing; the third accused called her in and the door was shut by Vithaba. Tani made the deceased sit down and then made her lie down. Tani put her hand on the mouth of the deceased and Vithoba took off the ornaments and gave them to Tani who told witness to strike the deceased with a club. Witness did so. At Tani's bidding Vithoba then cut the throat. At first he used a sickle and then he used a pen knife to cut the inner portion of the throat. The body was put into a gunny bag and put on one side. Vithoba washed the pen knife put it into his pocket and walked out.

Tani, the third suspect refused to make a statement.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by her throat having been cut by Vithoba, who was instigated by Tani, and aided and abetted by her and Kushaba.

HIS SIXTH CONVICTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Sub-Inspector Salaskar charged Mahomed Gafur, a man with five previous convictions, with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 11-9-9 from the person of Damodar Gulabchand. It appears that whilst the complainant was going along Shaik Memon Street on Wednesday, the accused put his hand in his pocket and ran away with the purse, but was chased and arrested by the complainant and a police man.

The accused pleading guilty was convicted and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

A BOGUS TRAMWAY INSPECTOR.

Barjorji Bairanji, a tally clerk in the Port Trust, was on Thursday charged by Sub-Inspector Saleskar, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, with cheating by impersonation in respect of one anna.

It appears that at 8-15 p.m., on Wednesday the accused boarded a tram car near Thakurdwar and when the conductor (No. 58) asked for the fare he said he was an Inspector newly appointed. The conductor however, feeling suspicious asked him to show his badge, whereupon the accused said he would produce it at Bori Bunder. When the car came to Dhobi Talao the conductor reported the matter to Inspector No. 15 there and the accused then began to apologise.

The accused pleaded guilty and said he was returning from a wedding feast and was drunk at the time. He prayed for mercy. He was ordered to be bound over for a period of three months in the sum of Rs. 30.

NIGHT RAID ON GAMBLING DEN.

Before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Secalvad at the Esplanade Police Court Inspector Davison charged Darsi Lalji, a broker with keeping a common gambling house and with gambling with ten others.

The evidence showed that in consequence of certain information Inspector Davison obtained a warrant from the Commissioner of Police and on the night of the 24th instant raided house No. 46, Ald Modikhana, and found all the accused gambling. Two packets of cards and Rs. 16 and a burning lamp were found on the ground while Rs. 176-6 was found on their persons.

All the accused pleaded guilty. The first accused was fined Rs. 40 on the first charge and Rs. 20 for the second offence, and the rest were fined Rs. 15 each.

NON-COOPERATION AND THE BANIA COMMUNITY.

A meeting of the Modh Bania community is to be held on Sunday the 29th instant at Vanita Vishram Hall to congratulate the Hon Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas on his being appointed Sheriff of Bombay and Mr. K. M. Zaveri on his being appointed to the post of the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court. Some Members of the same community thinking that the time to congratulate them is not proper in view of the non-cooperation movement of Mr. M. K. Gandhi are sending a requisition protesting that the same congratulatory addresses should be given in the name of the whole community.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 28.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s. s. Karapara, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

The s.s. China with Homeward Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Cricket matches: (1) Bombay Gymkhana v. Parsi Gymkhana, (2) Hindu Gymkhana v. Poona Young Cricketers, (H. G. Ground).

Performance of "Veerridamban" by Balwant Sangit Natak Mandali, in aid of the Gokhale Education Society's New English School, Elphinstone Theatre, 9 p.m., (S. T.).

SUNDAY, August 29.

Meeting of candidates for the examination for the office of the Vakil of the High Court to thank the Hon. the Chief Justice and other Judges of the Bombay High Court and the press, Aryan Education Society's High School, Angre's Wadi, Girgaon Back Road, 5-30 p.m., Mr. K. K. Suntoke to preside.

Mail steamer Kashgar with the mails of the 12th instant expected to arrive at noon.

Bombay Zionists' Association's general meeting, the J. Sassoon Free High School, 5 p.m.

Onam celebration at the Servants of India Society Hall, 4 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

DEATH.

WHITELEGG—Mr James Whitelegg, partner of Messrs. George Robinson and Co., Manchester died at Home on 18th instant.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

Reverse Councils amounting to £1,000,000 will be offered for sale on Thursday the 2nd September 1920.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library to-day at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.).

PUBLIC LECTURES AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the s.s. Union Dadar, Mr. G. B. Vaidya of the Hindu Missionary Society will lecture in Marathi on Sunday at 5 p.m., the Dadar English School's Hall on "Thread Ceremony, etc."

CITY'S MORTALITY

The total mortality in Bombay on Wednesday was 124. On the corresponding days of 1919 and 1918, the figures of mortality were 136 and 108 respectively.

GHAT-KOPAR STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the above union, a meeting will be held on Sunday the 29th instant at 8-30 a.m. in the Kanya-Vidyalaya Hall, when Mr. Motilal, J. Hehta will deliver the Inanguaral Address for the Fifth year.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

Prof. A. R. Gajendragadkar, M.A., will deliver a public lecture on Sunday, next at 9 a.m., at Girgaum Gujerathi Boys' School near Prarthana Samaj on "Yaska's Nirukta." Special seats will be reserved for ladies.

BAND AT BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By permission of Col. J. S. McNeill V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (Indian Defence Force) will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell; at 6-15 p.m. today.

POSTAL NOTICE

With effect from the 1st September 1920, only registered parcels, registered letters and registered book packets will be accepted for transmission as Value Payable articles by the Inland Post and to Ceylon. Open railway receipt notes will continue to Ceylon. Open railway receipt notes will continue to be sent as Value Payable articles by the Inland Post under the present conditions.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotments of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday, the 26th August 1920:—

Total amount of tenders received Bombay £66,475,000; elsewhere 50,915,000; total £117,390,000.

Total amount accepted Bombay 569,000; elsewhere 4,31,000; total 1,000,000.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

There will be no meeting on Monday the 30th instant as notified before.

A meeting of all University Students of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Federation, on Friday the 3rd September at 6-45 p.m., (S. T.) in the Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, to form the Reception Committee of the Fourth Students' Convention, to be held in Bombay, and to elect the Executive Committee thereof.

MOTHERS' DAY LEAGUE.

Lok. Tilak saptaha will be held at Hira Bang near C. P. Tank on the 29th and 31st August and 2nd 4th and 12th September, at 6-30 p.m. and on the 5th and 8th September, at 9 p.m., when Dr. Kichlew, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Mr. G. V. Ketkar, Sadashi

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, August 27, 1920.

THE FATE OF IRELAND.

After Egypt, Ireland. Sinn Fein under De Valera has achieved a success which has no parallel except in the Nationalist movement headed by Zagloul Pasha. In both countries the Nationalism which demanded self-government within the Empire rose to its height and withered at the indifference of British statesmen. It was supplanted by a more militant Nationalism the moment coercion became the order of the day and the government of the jack-boot and the machine-gun supplanted the government of accredited ministers. "Not self-government within the Empire but independence"—cried the young students of Azhar University. "Not Home Rule but an Irish Republic", cried Connolly during the Easter Revolution. Ireland, in fact, had become another Egypt. Of course the conclusion does not strike British statesmen that something like the solution they have applied to Egypt is the solution which is likely to solve the Irish problem. They do not see the parallel. Zagloul Pasha refusing to parley with Lord Milner, gives us but a variation of Professor Griffiths refusing to parley with Mr. Lloyd George. He demands right to negotiate freely as the elected representative of the Irish Republic, and the reply he gets is, what the Irish call, an "Army of Occupation," bloodshed, anarchy and untold misery. What does Sinn Fein stand for? It "takes its stand upon the proposition that Ireland is a nation; and upon the assertion that all nations have a just claim to independence. Sinn Fein aims at the complete political, the complete economical and the complete moral and intellectual independence of Ireland. It has first to secure independence of England and, having secured that, to avoid falling into dependence on any other Power. Its immediate problem is the means of securing independence of England."

When, in spite of the work of the work of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society and the spread of the cooperative movement, the tale is told of the exploitation of the Irish masses, the cruelty of the landed interests, the spoliation of a country with one of the most ancient and wonderful civilisations in Europe, it will be realised that the key to the Irish situation, as to all similar situations, is that economic exploitation has brought in its train all the evils of militarism against which a whole nation is united in protest. The slums of Dublin are not a good training-ground for the responsibilities of British citizenship. So long as the slum-dwellers and the Irish patriots remained unorganised and merely thought of their misery in terms of the stock phrases of nationalism, no relief came to them from any quarter. It is true that the Liberals succeeded in placing a Home Rule Bill on the statute-book. But it has remained ever since a dead-letter to be effaced by a reversion to the coercion of the eighties. It is true that the Cabinet decided after the Easter rebellion to call a Convention to settle the Government of Ireland "within the Empire" but the hope of the Convention and the threat of Conscription were buried in the same grave. The British Government has throughout coquetted with the Irish question. It has always fought shy of a definite decision. How could a Government thick with the Ulster-men and fortified by Irish landlords, British capitalists and blind militarists do otherwise? Is it to be wondered at that the British administration of Ireland has broken down and the military have been called in to complete the work which the police, the judges, the officials, the professors have not succeeded in maintaining? The boycott of Britain has become complete. During the last few months Irish Courts have failed to transact business, and Irish municipalities have failed to recognise the Union Jack. Even the Moderates are reported to-day to be in favour of complete self-government seeing that business is at a stand-still and the dividends as illusory as the Sinn Fein marauders.

Practically the whole of Ireland, barring a few counties in Ulster, has openly declared its adherence to Irish Republic. The Republicans, the Nationalists and the Labourites are in overwhelming majority in the urban and rural councils and even in Ulster, with one or two exceptions, they form a dominant bloc. Ireland, in fact, has become another Egypt. There is no end in sight to the impasse created by Sinn Fein except through a frank and honest recognition of the right of Ireland to govern herself. Mr. Lloyd George must cease being busy finding excuses for ignoring the existence of Ireland whenever he is reminded of his inconvenient speeches about self-determination and the rights of small nations. If he can get into rage or voluptuous ecstasies as the mood prompts him over the defeats or victories of Poland, he should cast his glances nearer home. What should he be afraid of now? Through the thickening gloom of the nights of Imperialism and Militarism, Egypt, victorious after all her miseries, murders and defeats, lightens the way!

GOVERNMENT AND THE ELECTIONS.

Considering the peculiar position of Government in the country, it is most desirable that they should scrupulously avoid all interference, direct or indirect, with the elections, if the latter are to have any real meaning. The Hon. Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda deserves well of the country for eliciting a declaration from the Government of India on this question. We trust the local Governments will bear in mind the observations of Sir William Marris and refrain from any interference with the course of elections. Sir William expressed himself surprised that an impression to the contrary prevailed amongst the hon. members and could not account for it. It was not without any basis and we are sorry to observe that the Bombay Government are to blame in the matter. Repeatedly the question was asked as to whether any local Government had issued any circular regarding the elections and the reply given in the Imperial Legislative Council was in the negative. But the local Director of Information, mistaking his functions, has busied himself of late in issuing circulars and extracts from a partisan press. Whether his questionable activities will have any influence on the elections, and whether in fact the influence they will ultimately have will be quite contrary to his wishes, are independent questions. But there is no doubt that the Director of Information, or rather the Director of Propaganda, has sought to interfere with the elections and it is the duty of Government to make their their attitude quite clear. They were given such an opportunity in the local Council but evidently they did not avail themselves of it. When the same question was raised in the Imperial Council, there was no reference to the activities of the local Director. Technically it is true that the Governor-in-Council has not issued the circular but we cannot admit that the Bombay Government are not accountable for what the Director may or may not do. They are in every way responsible for him and ultimately they will have to explain if they fail to prevent him from interfering with the elections. It is doubtful whether the Imperial Government are fully aware of what is being done in Bombay and unless the Government of Bombay rectify the mistake, the question will have to be raised again in the Imperial Council.

Major Dawson tells us that Nationalists are not referred to in his circular, by name. But all along he has left the reader in no doubt about it. The circular in question is propaganda pure and simple, directed against the Nationalists in favour of the Moderates. Major Dawson is too clever a propagandist to do this openly, but his propaganda is all the more dangerous because it is insidious. He vilifies the "Extremists" and when his attitude is resented, he turns round and assumes an air of surprise: "Surely you do not mean, Nationalists are all these things described in the circular?" Major Dawson need not trouble himself about teaching the public to be just to the Nationalists. They are not so gullible as to be misled by him and they know where they stand in relation to his activities. What does Major Dawson mean by asking the electors to distinguish between true and false leaders and to choose only such men as would make the scheme successful? Why is he so anxious to impress the lesson that India will not be able to digest a large measure of reform all at once and that progress by stages is necessary? What lesson does he mean to convey by decrying all further agitation? Read with reference to current politics, Major Dawson's circular is a clear interference with the coming elections. The Director of Information has only made matters worse by his justification of the circular. The only thing left for him is to withdraw the circular and refrain from such activities.

Even otherwise Major Dawson's press communiques have not been satisfactory. The business of the Director of Information is not to boost Government but to let the public know what they are doing. There is a world of good that the Director of Information can do, if he confines himself to his legitimate duties instead of going out of his way to make provocative remarks. Governments tried for a time the game of a subsidized press to counteract the influence of the popular press. But it proved a lamentable failure. They learnt the value of propaganda during the war and probably they want to try propaganda in their favour. If they want to give information only, let them do so openly but let there be no camouflage. Let not the Information Bureaus maintained and paid for by the tax-payer be converted into so many propaganda centres. They cannot and will not be tolerated and the sooner Government correctly gauge the public feeling on the question and modify their policy accordingly, the better.

SAVE THE CATTLE.

Bombay has added to the vocie of protest that is going up from all parts of the country against the present *laissez faire* policy of the authorities in connection with the indiscriminate slaughter of milch and agricultural cattle that is going on all over the country to the great detriment of its agricultural prosperity and the physical welfare of its people. Most of the local administrations and the Government of India appear to have absolutely no idea of the shrinkage in the cattle resources of the country, nor do they appear to realise the paramount importance of reliable statistics being available in this connection. The Census of cattle in the Presidency, which the Government of Bombay after a good deal of persuasion managed to take early this year has shown what appalling losses in cattle the Presidency has suffered in recent years and how serious has the position, from the agricultural and domestic points of view, become for the people of the Presidency. Instead of the number of cattle having increased, as it naturally should have increased, the Presidency has become actually poorer by over two and a half million cattle since 1915-16. For a mainly agricultural province life ours, such a terrible depletion of its cattle resources cannot but spell disaster. It can be asserted without fear of contradiction that the plight of other provinces too cannot be far better than that of this Presidency. The recent famine alone cannot explain the serious deficiency. A glance at the figures of annual cattle slaughter in the principal cities of India will show conclusively that the indiscriminate and unchecked slaughter that is going on, in increasing porportions every year, has had very much to do in bringing about the grave situation with which the country is faced to-day. In Bombay city alone there has been an increase of three lakhs in the course of the last six years in the number of cattle annually slaughtered, the total for a single year now exceeding a million! The other large cities of India also show similar increases year by year. No attempt is made to discriminate either in regard to the quality or the ages of cattle brought to the slaughter houses. Cows and buffaloes, both milch and dry, calves, and agricultural cattle of all sorts and conditions are permitted to be slaughtered without any discrimination.

So far, none of the provincial administrations nor the Government of India appear to have given serious consideration to the policy that ought to be pursued in regard to the conservation of the cattle wealth of the country and the Hon. Mr. Sarma, when interpolleted on the point at the last session of the Imperial Council, had to beg for notice of the question! It is time the Government of India and the Provincial Governments realised the havoc which their present policy of *laissez faire* is causing to the vital interests of the country. That the authorities are utterly oblivious to the dangerous consequences of their policy is to be seen in the readiness of the Government of the Central Provinces to give facilities on an unprecedented scale for the slaughter of cattle in their province. A "model" slaughter-house of enormous dimensions is to be built at Ratona which, it is expected, will attract cattle from all parts of the country. Provision is to be made there for the slaughter of at least two million cattle in a year. In the present circumstances of India, it would be a crime against the country to carry out the scheme, on which the Government of the Central Provinces are embarking. It is to be hoped that the protests that are going up from all sides of the country will induce the Government of India to veto the scheme in view of both the serious loss it will entail on the cattle resources of India and the shock it will give to the religious feelings of the Hindu community. The Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas has urged that a Royal Commission should be appointed to investigate the problem of cattle conservation. If not a Royal Commission, at least a thoroughly representative commission appointed by the Government of India ought to take up the enquiry and formulate proposals for the future guidance of the authorities and local bodies in this country. The present *laissez faire* policy is proving disastrous and must be given up.

Notes of the Day.

Unconvincing.

A less unconvincing and misleading excuse than the one offered by Mr. Lloyd George to the sister of the Lord Mayor of Cork for refusing to release the latter cannot be imagined. The Premier talks of the impossibility of making any exception in the case of the Mayor, shutting his eyes to, or rather seeking to minimise, the fact that scores of hunger-strikers had been released not long ago from Mountjoy prison. The "outburst of cruel murder and outrage," which, the Premier says, followed the release was not the direct result of the Government's policy of conciliation. It was part and parcel of the anti-Government campaign that had been in full swing for many mon hs past, which no more recognised the concession as a change of attitude on the part of Government than it did the Premier's end Mr. Bonar Law's threats of further repression as something to be afraid of. Mr. Lloyd George is simply clouding the issues in trying to make out that the Mayor's release will be an "exception." Nor is Mr. Lloyd George correct in speaking of the Mayor as having been "convicted" of any crime. So far as we are aware, the Mayor has not at all been placed before any regular court of justice, having been simply arrested along with other judges of the Sinn Fein Court that was in session. If the Mayor is involved in any "conspiracy," why does not the Premier have him tried and convicted openly under the law of the land?

Prof. Browne on Islamic States.

What right has Britain to dominate Baghdad if the Arab of Iraq desires self-government? Enough has been said, on political grounds, even in India by Englishmen, why Iraq's independence must be respected. Something may be said of the moral aspect of the question. And from whom would an indignant remonstrance come more worthily than from an Englishman? This is what Professor Browne, the eminent authority on the subject, writes: "For Islam and the Perso-Arabian civilisation of Islam I have the deepest admiration; an admiration which it is especially incumbent on me to confess at a time when these are so misunderstood and misrepresented by Europeans, who appear to imagine that they themselves have a monopoly of civilisation, and a kind of divine mandate to impose on the whole world not only their own political institutions but their own modes of thought. Year by year, almost the number of independent Muslim States grows less and less, while such as still remain,—Persia, Turkey, Arabia, Morocco, and a few others—are ever more and more overshadowed by the menace of European interference. Of course, it is in part their own fault, and Asiatic indifference and apathy combine with European "earth hunger" and lust of conquest to hasten their disintegration".

The Spirit of Islam.

Prof. Browne proceeds:—

"To the unreflecting Western mind the extinction of these States causes no regret but only exhilarating thoughts of more "openings" for their children and their capital; but those few who know and love the East and its peoples, and realise how deeply we are indebted to it for most of the great spiritual ideas which give meaning and value to life, will feel, with Chesterton's "Man in Green," that with the subsidence of every such State something is lost to the world which can never be replaced. Yet this is not, perhaps, a question which can be settled by argument, any more than it can be settled by argument which is better, a garden planted with one useful vegetable or with a variety of beautiful flowers, each possessing its own distinctive colour and fragrance. But this at least must be admitted by any one who has a real sympathy with and understanding of the Spirit of the East, that it suffers atrophy and finally death under even a good and well-meaning European administration; and that for this reason Constantinople, Damascus, Shiraz and Fes, for all their shortcomings, do possess something of artistic and intellectual, even, perhaps, of moral value, which Cairo, Delhi, Algiers, and Tunis are losing or have lost. Whether Islam is still bleeding to death from the wounds first inflicted on it by the Mongols six hundred and fifty years ago, or whether the proof given by Japan that the Asiatic is not, even on the physical plane, necessarily inferior to the European may lead to some unexpected revival, is a question of supreme interest which cannot here be discussed."

Greece, the Allies and Turkey.

"Truth" writes:—

"Apropos of what was said in 'Truth' last week about our military commitments to Greece in aid of the expansion of Greek territory at the expense of Turkey, my attention has been called to an official communiqué from Greek Army Headquarters in Asia Minor stating that certain military operations were being undertaken 'at the request of the English Headquarters' then in Thrace. King Alexander, when he landed at Rodosto, is reported to have expressed his thanks for the voluntary co-operation of the british in the landing and the occupation of Eregli and Rodosto. I think that the British taxpayer is entitled to replies to two questions: Are we calling the tune? If so, are we paying the piper?"

The journal proceeds:—

"The War Office admits that the troubles with the rebellious Arab tribes in Mesopotamia are by no means over—a striking commentary on the Prime Minister's statement that our policy there is to set up an Arab State. What do we mean by an Arab State? Colonel Lawrence, who knows more about the Arabs' wishes than anyone else in this country, has told us that our 50,000 troops are busy guarding the frontiers, but holding down the people. His advice is that Arab troops should be raised to establish an Arab Government in Mesopotamia, instead of Englishmen (or Indians), being killed for the purpose.

"But in Syria the French have been insisting that a strong Arab State shall not be established, and if we withdraw our forces from Mesopotamia I suppose that we shall be accused of setting free hordes of Arabs to fight against the French, should they be so inclined. Is there no possibility of an Anglo-French agreement on policy in the Middle East? There seems to be a film of oil over the whole business, but we are no nearer to the Mesopotamia oil as long as the Middle East is at war. Why not make a bargain with the Arabs? A people willing to shed their blood for freedom could surely spare some of their oil for the same purpose."

Mr. Patel's Interview.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel wires to us from Simla to say with reference to the account of his interview published in "The Chronicle" on Monday that he did not express himself against the boycott of Councils, but only described three schools of thought and stated that he would be guided by the decision of the Congress. As to this we have to say that Mr. Patel was reported in the interview to have said that he would for his own part like to be guided by the decision of the Congress. The heading "Don't Boycott Councils" referred to the views expressed by English friends of India rather than to those of Mr. Patel.

Police-cum-Pathan Zoolum.

We have received the following letter for publication:—

Sir,—I beg to request you to publish the following in your wide read paper.

On Friday last the 20th instant I went to Charni Road garden at 9 p.m. for a walk and took my seat on one of the benches there. Shortly afterwards a Deccani gentleman came there with a lady and took his seat on a bench at a short distance, from me. After about half an hour I got up to return home and was about to leave the garden when I heard a cry from behind. Turning behind I saw a Pathan hooligan holding the gentleman" neck. Instantly I was approaching to help the man when a police constable came up with a stick and ordered me not to go in that direction in a threatening tone. I could not take his number as he had cleverly muffled up same under his headdress. Naturally, I persisted in going thither and the police constable at once hurled the stick on me with a volley of abuses. I was about to defend myself when I found myself in the hands of the Pathan from behind. Both then carried me to a hut in the garden and under the flourish of knives and severe threats ordered me to hand over all I had, a wrist watch, a ring and Rs. 11 in cash. I was obliged to hand over all these but the Pathan was kind enough to retain only the cash money and return the other things. He asked if I knew English to which I replied in the negative and he told me not to report the incident to police on pain of death at his hands.

Through your columns I request the gentleman who suffered at the hand of the hooligan to see me at the address given below, and I would be glad to give any help if he desires to take any action in the matter.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the cordiality of permitting space for me in your paper.—Yours, etc.

I. M. G.
C/o Messrs. Khandwala and Co.,
Solicitors,
Medows Street, Fort.

Comment is unnecessary. We draw the attention of the Commissioner of Police to this matter.

Extravagance.

If the Surma Valley correspondent of "Capital" is to be believed the Government of Assam have found a somewhat novel outlet for their overflowing (?) coffers. With a view to encouraging the wives, daughters or sisters of European officers of Government, both civil and military, to learn and obtain a good "coloquial knowledge" of vernacular languages, Government have introduced a scheme of "Ladies' vernacular examinations." The examinations will be conducted by a Board presided over by the Divisional Commissioner and each successful candidates, we are told will be awarded Rs. 100. No one will object to these "wives, daughters and sisters" being encouraged to pick up "colloquial knowledge" of the vernaculars, but why should public funds be expended in this exclusive manner? Why should the rewards be confined to "wives, daughters and sisters" of European officers only? Do the "wives, daughters and sisters" of Indian officers stand less in need of such encouragement than their European sisters? The correspondent of "Capital" suggests that the favours should be extended to the "wives, daughters and sisters" of non-official Europeans too? Nay, he wants the authorities to permit non-official Europeans, that is to say, the planters, to aspire to the reward of Rs. 1,000 which is offered to officials "for proficiency in the vernaculars." If the non-official Europeans wish to obtain a knowledge of the vernaculars, it is quite within their means to secure the same without tapping the public coffers, which are unable to meet even the barest educational needs of the children of the country.

"CEASE ALL SUPPORT TO POLAND."

"OPEN ANGLO-RUSSIAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS."

"WITHDRAW BRITISH WARSHIPS FROM RUSSIAN WATERS."

DEMANDS OF LABOUR COUNCIL OF ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 5 p.m. Aug. 26.

The Labour Council of Action, replying to the Note by Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Giolitti, declares that it must be read as a move in the direction of war and a re-action ary policy in which the proposal for civic militia is being used as a pretext for that move. Furthermore, the refusal of the Russian terms by the Poles immediately brings Mr. Lloyd George's *bona fides* to the test, as to whether he will apply to Poland the same peremptory methods as he applied to the Russians when they seemed to him to transgress beyond a reasonable policy. Finally the Council is convinced that it is necessary immediately to open Anglo-Russian peace negotiations, cease all support of Poland and withdraw all British warships from Russian waters.

FRENCH LABOUR AND BOLSHEVISM.

"NO SYMPATHY WITH MOSCOW DOCTRINES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. at 0-30 a.m. Aug. 27.

Paris.—At an important meeting of French Labour held here to-day, M. Jouhaux, Secretary of the General Confederation of Labour in the course of a significant speech repudiated the Bolshevists and denied the right of Lenin to meddle with the affairs of the French proletariat. He refused to become identified with Moscow doctrines. Thereafter a vote was taken which supported these views, thus defeating the Extremist leaders.

SOVIET TERMS FOR POLAND.

SERIOUS VIEW TAKEN BY BRITISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 26.

Mr. Balfour has written to Kameneff pointing out that the British Government take a very serious view of the new terms which Russia is stated to desire to impose o Poland and acting on behalf of Mr. Lloyd George he asks if the Soviet proposed to adhere to them.

"On the answer the future policy of the British Government depends and as the matter is evidently of urgent importance I request that an answer may be received by Friday evening."

SEQUEL TO MR. BALFOUR'S LETTER.

KAMENEFF AND KRASSIN APPLY FOR PASSPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Aug. 26.

The "Daily Express" states that in consequence of Mr. Balfour's letter, Kameneff and Krassin have applied for their passports and will leave on Friday unless the at titude of the British Government changes.

POLISH REPLY TO RUSSIAN PEACE TERMS.

AMOUNTS TO FLAT REJECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Aug. 26.

A Minsk message to the "Daily Herald" dated the 23rd says that the Polish reply to the Russian peace terms amounts to flat rejection. Out of fifteen Russian demands only one, namely, demobilisation is accepted provided that the demobilisation is mutual. The general impression is that next sitting will be the last.

SOVIET ARMY DISPERSED BY POLES.

DEMORALISATION AMONG BOLSHEVIK TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 26.

Warsaw, Aug. 23.—To-day's communiqué says: We have separated the divisions of the Fifteenth Soviet Army which was covering the retreat. We have surrounded the bulk of the Fourth Army and the whole of the Third Cavalry Corps. The booty is enormous and our prisoners are very numerous.

We have crossed the Narew and captured twenty-two heavy-guns. Demoralisation is rife among the Bolshevik Northern troops and is spreading to the south and the detachments attacking Lemberg are retiring.

KUBAN CORN-GROWING REGION THREATENEND.

BOLSHEVIK GOVERNMENT ALARMED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Aug. 26.

General Wrangel's successful advance into the interior of the Kuban great corn-growing region in Russia is filling the Bolshevik Government with alarm and Trotsky has issued a frantic wireless appeal to the trade unions to concentrate all the workmen on the Wrangel front to smash him before it is too late.

General Wrangel's latest communique reports the capture of an entire regiment and states that great risings against the Bolsheviks have occurred in the Ekaterinoslav district.

TRANSIT OF WAR MATERIALS THROUGH DANZIG.

FRENCH NOTE TO TOWER HIGH COMMISSIONER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Aug. 26.

Paris.—A Note has been sent to the Tower High Commissioner in Danzig in the name of the Conference of Ambassadors asking him to ensure the transit of war material through Danzig in conformity with Poland's rights under the Treaty of Versailles. If the dockers of the port will not ensure the landing of the cargoes destined for Poland, the Commissioner will have to effect unloading by all available means and protect the freedom of work for the benefit of the Allied ships and troops.

NEW ENTENTE IN EASTERN EUROPE.

IMPROVEMENT IN ECONOMIC SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. at 9-30 a.m. Aug. 27.

Simultaneously with the improved relations between the Allies what is described as the new little entente has happily sprung up in central and eastern Europe, which will immensely facilitate the economic task of the Allies and ensure peace in that region. Hither to new states have been hostile to Austria and jealous of one another. The hostility to Austria has been largely responsible for the famine there and jealousy of new states has given rise to great anxiety on the part of Allies. Now, under the statesmanlike leadership of the Czecho-Slovak Foreign Minister Benes, Czecho-Slovakia has considered an agreement with Jugo-Slavia and Rumania stabilising the situation in Eastern Europe and ensuring the execution of the peace treaties in relation to Austria and Hugary. The political and economic situation consequently should improve rapidly.

THE EINSTEIN THEORY.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION'S MEETING AT CARDIFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Aug. 26.

The British Association is meeting at Cardiff under the presidency of Doctor W. A. Hardman, Great interest has been taken in the highly technical communcation by Mr. Eversbed Director of the Kodaikanhl and Maddas Observatories as regards the Einstein theory. Dr. Eversbed explained very large series of observations he and his assistants had made in India.

MODERATE CONFERENCE IN DUBLIN.

DEMAND FOR FULL NATIONAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

POLICY OF REPRESSION DENOUNCED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Aug. 26.

The Conference of the Moderate elements in Ireland met in Dublin to-day in order to express opinion on the Government's Irish policy and to discuss an acceptable settlement. The conference passed a resolution demanding full national self-government with complete administrative, fiscal and financial independence as the only means of securing peace in Ireland, Northeast Ulster having special treatment and the status of a free contracting party. The resolution also demanded immediate abatement of the stringency of the present policy of repression.

"A THOROUGHLY REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING."

SUGGESTION FOR MEDIATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Aug. 26.

The moderate Conference in Dublin was a thoroughly representative gathering and included many of the most prominent Irishmen. Sir Nugent Everard presided.

The meeting at the outset passed a resolution asking the Government in the interests of peace immediately to release the Lord Mayor of Cork, who is hunger-striking and is in a dangerous state. Lord French (not Viceroy) moved a resolution which was passed declaring that the present Government policy would inevitably lead to a civil war. The speakers drew a gloomy picture of the outlook.

Lord MacDonnel moved a resolution placing on record that Irish peace could be secured by an immediate binding offer of full national self-government. Specially elected Irish representatives should adapt the new institutions to the special requirements of any part of the country needing special treatment. He accepted Mr. Lloyd George's limitations that Ireland must remain within the Empire and that there must be a special treatment for Ulster.

Sir Stanley Harrington seconding the resolution said he believed that Dominion Home Rule would be overwhelmingly received with gratitude by the Irish, but if it was not acceptable he would suggest that the two opposing parties should be asked to invoke the mediation of three Colonial statesmen selected mutually from Canada, Australia and New Zealand, who, with practical knowledge, would be able to suggest a solution that would safeguard the interests of both the parties.

Lord Shaftesbury said as an Ulsterman he believed Ulster would accept resolutions. Both he and Ulsterman Mr. Hanna K.C. spoke in the most conciliatory spirit.

APPEAL FOR LORD MAYOR OF CORK'S RELEASE.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S REPLY TO MAYOR'S SISTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Aug. 26.

Replying to the appeal by a sister of the Lord Mayor of Cork for the latter's release Mr. Lloyd George has telegraphed:—

It is with profound regret that I hear of the pain inflicted on you by the determination of your brother to starve himself. It is impossible for the Government to make any exception in his case. Were they to do so, it would break down the administration of law in the United Kingdom for all prisoners would claim the same privilege.

The Premier has also issued a statement emphasising the foregoing views and pointing out that the recent release of the hunger-strikers in Ireland was followed by a burst of cruel murder and outrage without a protest from the political organisation to which the Lord Mayor belonged. He declares that the very crime of which MacSwiney was convicted, indicated that he was concerned in a conspiracy against the Constabulary whom it is the first duty of the Government to protect. He concludes:—

Every invitation to the Irish Nationalists to discuss a peaceable settlement has been spurned and the Government's latest offer made in Parliament on the date of adjournment was scornfully rejected. We are driven to fight against the claim for complete secession of Ireland, North and South, from the Empire. This claim we can never recognise.

SINN FEIN THREAT OF REPRISALS.

MINISTERS' PERSONAL GUARDS STRENGTHENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Aug. 26.

The "Daily Mail" understands that Sinn Feiners have threatened reprisals in England in the event of death of the Lord Mayor and that the Ministers' personal guards have been strengthened.

MESOPOTAMIAN SITUATION.

COL. T. E. LAWRENCE'S OPTIMISM.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION CONDEMNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. Midnight, Aug. 26.

Interviewed by a representative of "The Daily News," Colonel T E Lawrence expressed optimism as regards early, important and far reaching developments in Mesopotamia. He said, he believed, that the departure of Sir Percy Cox and St. John Philby, "one of the Big Four in Arabian Affairs," would do more to restore peace than all the troops in the world. He though the problem was a personal one only requiring the right persons to solve it. He asserted that the Government's mistake had been the employment of men at the head of the administration who regarded the Arabs as Indians and who applied the Indian mode of Government as they knew no other. Col. Lawrence described the military dispositions as absurd, but no British soldiers would be responsible for anything so feeble of unscientific. He said that the military were children in the hands of the civil authorities and that they would have to act under their authority. He thought that the whole thing could be adjusted by a slight change in British personnel. He was convinced that the Arabs would implore the retention of advisers at Bagdad, when self-government was granted. He was doubtful if Emir Feisul whom he described as personally unambitious would accept the kingship of Mesopotamia.

SIR PERCY COX'S MISSION TO BE EXPEDITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 5 p.m. Aug. 26.

In consequence of the situation in Mesopotamia Sir Percy Cox's mission, according to the "Daily Graphic," is being expedited. The original intention was that he should return to Baghdad in the Autumn where he would create a provisional Council of State with an Arab president and a provisional general elective assembly freely elected by the population. It is understood, however, that this process will be shortened.

QUIET IN N.-E. OF BAGDAD.

LOSSES INFLICTED ON ARABS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Aug. 26.

A War Office communique says:—The area northeast of Bagdad continues quiet and the Mosul and Bagdad areas are normal. There has been no further fighting on the Middle Euphrates. The blockhouse system along the Ursillah railway has been completed.

In the course of punitive operations severe losses were inflicted on the Arabs by gunfire and by the Sikhs and charge of the Indian Lancers.

The Persian Cossacks in the northwest of Persia have defeated the Reds at Rustamabad the latter fleeing in rout to the north.

BRITAIN'S DUTY IN EGYPT.

"THE TIMES'" COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. Midnight, Aug. 26.

In the course of its leading article on the future of Egypt, "The Times" points out that Great Britain's main duty from the imperial standpoint is to guard the great highway to India and onwards namely the Suez Canal. This object will be sufficiently attained by the occupation of the Canal zone with a base at Kantara, which as a result of the war in Palestine has grown to be an important military centre with powerful positions on both sides of the Canal.

"The Times" expresses the hope that should the proposed relinquishment in Egypt be completed the strength of the existing Egyptian command will be largely reduced and that all the 20,000 Indians now in Egypt will return to India as soon as possible. "The Times" observes that the excessive demand made for years upon the Indian establishment cannot endure much longer.

ATTEMPTED RUSH ON APPROACHES TO BRIXTON PRISON.

POLICE DISPERSE CROWD OF 3,000 IRISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Aug. 26.

A crowd of three thousand Irish attempted to rush the approaches to the Brixton prison where the Lord Mayor of Cork is detained. The Police charged with their fists scattering the crowd. Several women, who had fainted, were picked up.

MAHARAJA OF KAPURTHALA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BRUSSELS, Aug. 25.
Recd. 5 p.m. Aug. 26.

The King of Belgians to-day received in private audience the Maharajah of Kapurtala and the Patriarch of Armenia.

NON-COOPERATION IN EUROPE.

ITS SUCCESS DISCUSSED.

A SURVEY OF IRISH STRUGGLE

The following is the second and last of the articles written by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel in which he has discussed the possibilities of a non-cooperation movement in India in the light of his study, while in England, of the Irish Sinn Fein and the Egyptian Nationalist movements. The article describing the growth of the Egyptian Nationalist movement was published in our issue of Wednesday. In the following article Mr. Patel discusses the non-cooperation movement in Ireland, England and Finland, as he understands it.

Until the war the great majority of the Irish people were content with the demand for self-government within the Empire and with ordinary constitutional methods. By this policy a Nationalist Party numbering about 80 had secured from the Liberal Government a Home Rule Bill, which, despite the opposition of the House of Lords, would have come into operation in the Autumn of 1914. As the time for the inauguration of the new method of Government in Ireland approached, the minority in Ulster announced their intention to resist it and they followed up the announcement by an extensive organisation of a military nature. Officers in the British Army also announced that they would decline to take part in the suppression of an Ulster rebellion. In order to deal firmly with this mutiny, Mr. Asquith assumed the post of Minister for War, but the crisis was averted by the still greater crisis of the outbreak of the European war.

The various political parties (with the exception of the Independent Labour Party) agreed to a political truce in order to concentrate upon the prosecution of the war. Under this truce it was decided that the Irish Home Rule Act should be suspended until the end of the war. The Irish Nationalist Party, under the leadership of Mr. John Redmond, concurred in this arrangement and urged the Irish people to cooperate with Great Britain to defeat Germany. It was opposition to this "betrayal" (as they termed it) of the Irish cause that first led a large section of the Irish people to swing away from the Nationalist Party.

Rebellion of 1916.

During the first two years of the war there were few indications of the coming storm in Ireland. Disgust with the Nationalist Party found free expression among those who were thought to be extremists, but otherwise the country seemed fairly quiet. Then in Easter week, 1916, there was a sharp, bloody rebellion in Dublin. It was led by James Connolly, the foremost Irish Labour leader and by a number of Republicans. The rebellion was suppressed with great severity, and following it thirteen of the best known Irish Republicans, including Connolly, were shot after sentence of death by courts martial. Connolly never expected the rebellion to succeed. He anticipated death. But he believed that the rebellion would bring to birth a new movement in Ireland destined to triumph ultimately. A new movement certainly did arise from it and now, four years later, its triumph seems inevitable.

From one end of Ireland to another (except among the Protestants of Ulster) there was intense anger at the harshness with which the rebellion was crushed, and its executed leaders became heroes and martyrs in the minds of the great majority of the Irish people. The German Government attempted to take advantage of this indignation by sending Sir Roger Casement to Ireland to lift the banner of revolt. Sir Roger was captured and the Irish people were not ready to rise, but the speech which he delivered at his trial and his subsequent execution again stirred the Irish profoundly and influenced them still further from cooperation with the British Government.

These events had of course resulted in any enthusiasm which the Irish people had for a war against Germany entirely evaporating. The result was no Irish recruits, and the Government was sufficiently foolish as to prepare a plan for imposing conscription upon Ireland.

The rise of Sinn Fein.

By this time the extremer Irish Nationalists had begun to rally in the Sinn Fein movement. Following the example of the Ulster minority when Home Rule was threatened, they had organised their own army and were openly preaching separation from England. The Government repressed the new movement by all the means in its power, prohibiting all drilling except under the auspices of the British Army. For breach of that order hundreds of Irishmen were sent to prison only to continue their drilling within the prison walls.

When conscription was announced, an extraordinary unanimity of determination to resist it was expressed. A one day strike was called, and except in Ulster no work was done throughout Ireland. Sinn Fein representatives came to England to consult with officials of the No Conscription Fellowship as to the best methods of resisting conscription and plans were prepared in elaborate detail. In the face of this opposition the Government were wise enough not to carry through their proposals. This was the first expression of the policy of non-cooperation in practice; and in this case a threat of resistance was sufficient to cause the withdrawal of the tyranny which had been planned.

The conscription struggle and the success of the Sinn Fein opposition again added large numbers of the Irish people to the ranks of the movement. From this point steady propaganda was carried on by speech, by letter and through the press until the General Election of December 1918. At the time of the election most of the Sinn Fein leaders were in prison and the Government did everything in its power to make their campaign ineffective. Sinn Fein election literature was seized and destroyed, people found distributing it were sent to prison, meetings were broken up by armed police and soldiers, so that candidates had sometimes to be selected at gatherings secretly held in woods and other out of the way places; election addresses were confiscated in the post, and the organisers were arrested and deported. Notwithstanding these difficulties, out of 105 members elected in Ireland, 73 were pledged to the republic. In other words, 70 per cent of the Irish constituencies declared for independence.

The manifesto of the Sinn Fein Party made its object perfectly clear. It said:

"Sinn Fein stands less for a political party than for the Nation; it represents the tradition of nationhood handed on from the dead generations; it stands by the Proclamation of the Provisional Government of Easter 1916, reasserting the inalienable right of the Irish Nation to Sovereign Independence; reaffirming the determination of the Irish people to achieve it, and guaranteeing with the Independent Nation equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens."

The manifesto urged that the Republic can be established:—

"By withdrawing the Irish Representation from the British Parliament, and by denying the right and opposing the will of the British Government, or any other foreign Government, to legislate for Ireland.

"By making use of any and every means available to render impotent the power of England to hold Ireland in subjection by military force or otherwise.

"By the establishment of a Constituent Assembly comprising persons chosen by Irish constituencies as the supreme National Authority to speak and act in the name of the Irish people, and to develop Ireland's social, political, and industrial life, for the welfare of the whole people of Ireland.

"By appealing to the Peace Conference for the establishment of Ireland as an Independent Nation."

Boycott of Parliament.

The 73 Sinn Fein members declined to attend the British Parliament in London, since it involved taking the oath of allegiance, and summoned a meeting in Dublin of all the Irish Members of Parliament. Only the Republican members attended and they proceeded to constitute themselves a parliament for Ireland (Dail Eireann). In a statement of policy read to this parliament by de Valera who had previously been selected as president of the Irish Republic by a Sinn Fein Conference, he said:—

"Our attitude towards the powers, that maintain themselves here against the expressed will of the people shall then, in a word, be this: We shall conduct ourselves towards them in such a way as will make it clear to the world that we acknowledge no right of theirs. Such use of their laws as we shall make will be dictated solely by necessity and only in so far as we deem them for the public good."

Dail Eireann proceeded to act as though it were the *de jure* Government of Ireland. The first great problem which anybody responsible for the Government of Ireland has to face is the land hunger of the Irish people. Owing to the fact that they have been forced from the land, hundreds of thousands of Irishmen have emigrated to America and other lands, but the Sinn Fein movement has given the people new hopes and to-day there is actually an increase of population to record the first time since 1846. Dail Eireann decreed the provision of land for the agricultural population and established a land fund for the purpose.

A National Commission.

A second step of Dail Eireann was to establish an Irish consular service in order that Ireland might have direct trading representatives in other countries, with a view to the development of commerce. Another problem it faced was the denudation of the forest land of Ireland during the war. In order to enable ships to be built to meet the submarine menace, the British Government almost swept Ireland clean of timber during the years 1914 to 1918, and no provision was made for replanting. Dail Eireann set up a Department of Reafforestation. Similarly, the Irish Parliament established departments to develop Irish fisheries and to deal with the housing problem. The workers employed by Sinn Fein elective bodies were constituted into a National Civil Service. Beyond all this, Dail Eireann established a National Commission of Enquiry into the Resources and Industries of Ireland. It invited experts in industry, whatever their party, to serve on this Commission, and took great trouble in securing reliable evidence. The value of such an enquiry is self evident. The British Government forbade the publication of the proceedings of the Commission and it is treated like a felonious conspiracy.

(Continued on page 11.)

HIJRAT MOVEMENT.

GAME OF ISLAM'S ENEMIES.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S PRAYERS.

"REMAIN CALM: SUSPEND JUDGMENT."

The Secretaries of the Central Khilafat Committee write:—

"For the successful working of Hijrat, the Central Khilafat Committee begs all Mussalmans, interested in the movement, and all intending Muhajrins to have patience, and not make hurried preparations till they hear from us. The Central Khilafat Committee is getting together all true facts from reliable sources about the conditions prevailing both in India and Arganistan. It will shortly depute responsible persons to take charge of the movement at Peshawar, and with the help of the Hijrat Committee there re-organise the movement on a proper footing.

MISCHIEF OF UNDESIRABLES.

"Owing to hurried actions of enthusiastic Muhajrins many undesirable persons managed to go with the caravans, and there, with their mischievous work, gave trouble both to the Afghan Government and to the Muhajrins. Enemies of Islam are trying to work up a feeling against the Government of his Majesty the Amir. We beg Mussalmans to take no notice of mischievous writings in the press antagonistic to Islam and Muslim claims. They should remain calm and suspend judgment till the full facts are known. The Central Khilafat Committee will not spare money nor efforts to make the movement a complete success and spare both the Muhajrins and the Afgan Government unnecessary trouble and inconvenience."

MOSLEMS ASKED TO POSTPONE DEPARTURE TO AFGHANISTAN.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Aug. 25.

A manifesto has been issued by the Punjab Khilafat Committee over the signature of Mr. Zafar Ali Khan. The Committee recommends Indian Musalmans intending to emigrate to Afghanistan should postpone their departure till such time as an authoritative pronouncement regarding the Amir's action reaches them through the Central Khilafat or Punjab Khilafat which is trying to unravel the mystery now puzzling them. Meanwhile, it calls upon Musalmans to treat Hijarat as a duty obligatory upon only such Musalmans as are either well-to-do or possess skill enough to earn their livelihood or are strong enough to bear hardships of journey to Afghanistan. The manifesto concludes with the following words in conclusion:—

"The Punjab Khilafat Committee earnestly appeals to His Excellency the Viceroy to leave the question of Hijrat severely alone and issue immediate instructions to all provincial Governments to pursue the traditional policy of non-intervention in a matter affecting most dearly the cherished privilege of Musalmans. Any departure even by a hair's breadth from this wise and far-sighted policy will raise up a storm of indignation which all the earthly forces at command of Great Britain will not be able to control. It is dangerous to try to curb Islam with brute force when once its spiritual forces are awakened and they are wide awake just now. Let the Musalmans of India chalk out a path of salvation for themselves in accordance with the dictates of Holy Quarn and the teachings of their prophet. Let them peacefully leave India if they so choose to. Hajrat under the mandates from the District Magistrate and the Chief Commissioner would be one of the greatest blunders of a Government which has failed to realise its responsibilities to seventy million Indian Musalmans and which does not yet appreciate the temper of the people.

MAHAJIRIN MOVEMENT.

TEMPORARY STOP OF HIJRAT.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Aug. 29.

The Honorary Secretary of the Jamiat Muntazama *Qafla* Mahajrins, Delhi informs us as follows:—

The Caravan or the Qafela of the Mahajrins of Delhi:—

As his Majesty Amir Amanullah Khan of Afganistan has been pleased to notify the postponement until further orders of the arrival of Mohajrins into his country, we hereby inform those Mahajrins who entered to join the above *Qufla* that the departure departure of the *Qufla* in question will not be possible on the 20th of Zilhajja to Afganistan. We have been trying hard in this matter, but our endeavours have not been crowned with success. It is therefor requested that until further notice from this Jamiat no one should attempt to undertake the Hijrat.

WARNING TO MAHAJIRINES.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Aug. 26.

A press note issued by the Commissioner in Sind says:—It is reported that unscrupulous persons are persuading poor Muhammedans to go on Hijrat by telling them that they will not be allowed to say public prayers in Sind or that the canal water will not be supplied to them. It is through falsehoods such as these that ignorant men are involved in the sufferings inseparable from Hijrat and sometimes take their wives and children with them and sell their land property below its full value. All persons having influence or authority should try to convince their poorer neighbours of the falseness of the stories which are being told to them.

C. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

RATONA SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

MIXED COMMITTEE TO BE APPOINTED.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 26.

On the reopening of the Central Provinces Legislative Council to-day, Hon. Mr. Kelkar's resolution regarding the appointment of a mixed Committee for drawing up definite rules regarding the holding of district Durbars was accepted. Three resolutions then came up for discussion which were directed towards vetoing the construction of the Ratona Slaughter House at Government expense in connection with the Devonport and Company's C. P. Tanning and Trading concern. The resolutions recommending the extension of the Slaughter of Animals Act to the whole province as well as the resolutions recommending that steps be taken to prevent the slaughter of agricultural and milch cattle were accepted. The resolution objecting to the construction of the Ratona Slaughter house in connection with the tannery was spoken to by the non-official members of the Council with considerable warmth of feeling.

THE OFFICIAL VERSION.

The Financial Commissioner the Hon. Mr. Crump replied to the non-official debate and in tracing the history, of the practice of commercial slaughter of animals in the Saugor and Damoh districts showed that humanitarian and sanitary considerations alone made the regulation of slaughter inevitable. The Government only enlisted the services of Devonport and Co. for the purposes of supervision of the slaughter house as experts in the matter. Mr. Crump however in defence to the views expressed, agreed to defer the construction of the slaughter house till a Committee which he proposed to appoint had considered and framed rules under the Slaughter of Animals Act which would govern the Ratona slaughter house as well as other slaughter houses in the provinces.

Hon. Mr. Dyer said that the shortage of milk which undoubtedly existed could not be remedied unless steps were taken here similiar to those which were taken in England and especially in Denmark.

Sir B. K. Bose who opposed the resolution pointed out that the subjects bristled with difficulties unless the slaughter of cattle were to be prevented by statute. There must be regulation of some kind and for efficient supervision, concentration at one place was necessary.

LACK OF PUBLICITY DEPLORED.

The Hon. Messrs. Mahajani, Dikshit and Thakkar drew attention to the fact that Mr. Withinshaw who was the tanning expert to the Government of India in the Board of Munitions was now a party interested in Devonport and Co. and extraordinary facilities had been given to this Company. They protested that before executing a lease in favour of any particular company the terms should have been sufficiently advertised and the slaughter house should have been started if at all independently of th tannery As things stood cattle slaughter was bound to be encouraged with a view to provide raw material to the tannery.

Sir Frank Sly before putting the resolution to the Council said that the opposition was based on a misconception. Unrestricted slaughter of cattle went on in the districts of Saugor and Damoh for thirty years and the present methods were of a revolting character. The Slaughter of Animals Act was desired mainly to bring this evil under control. Now efficient control could not be maintained without concentration at one place, that is all that was done at Ratona. Any one bringing cattle for slaughter to the said slaughter house would be complete master of of the carcase. No monopoly was created in favour of Devonport and Co. Government however was prepared to suspend the construction of the slaughter House till a mixed committee o fofficials and non-officials had considered and issued draft rules under which the Slaughter of Animals Act was brought into operation. The resolution on being pressed to a division was declared lost.

INDIAN BOY SCOUTS.

In reply to a resolution moved by Mr. Dikshit recommending the organization of boy-scouts movement tthe Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Evans stated that Government with some modifications would accept the resolution, in view of the decision of the Baden Powells Imperial Boy Scouts organisation to include within its scope the Indian organisation. He gave the details of the organisation as it would be probably applied to India and said that the Indian branch of the Scouts movement will be on a provincial basis. The resolution with the proposed modifications was accepted.

The resolution recommending the abolition of "rasad" and "begar" was lost.

Before the session closed Sir B. K. Bose paid a tribute of respect to the Hon. Mr. Crump, Financial Commissioner, who was now due to retire. He paid a warm tribute to the judicial fairness with which he piloted all the measures of which he was in charge.

Sir Frank Sly in closing the sessions said that in all probability this would be the last session of the present Council. He referred to important legislative measures passed in the Sessions. The Council adjourned *sine die*.

ROBBERY IN SHWE DAGON PAGODA.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 25.

A Burman has been charged with the robbery of gold leaf from Shwe Dagon Pagoda, which he had been stripping with a knife.

ELECTIONS IN BOMBAY.

GOVT. ANSWERS VARIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

The Director of Information, Bombay, sends the following for publication:—

Hereunder are criticisms which have appeared in Indian Newspapers, of arrangements made in connection with the forthcoming Elections in Bombay. Explanations are attached to the criticisms:—

(1) "Names of the electors should have been notified in a prominent manner in each constituency, and not simply in the Collector's office."

The electoral rolls have been made available to the public in every village, and in every ward in municipal towns.

(2) "The time given to the candidates to appeal to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court is only ten days."

In order to inaugurate the reformed Councils before Christmas, it has been absolutely necessary to cut down the time for each stage as far as possible. If more than ten days were given it would have been impossible to complete the elections an dconvene the Council before Christmas. Ten days should be ample for anyone seriously desirous of sending in a claim.

(3) "The Rules and Regulations ought to have been published in cheap and handy booklets and sold to the public, and made accessible to all in English and all the leading vernaculars."

The Regulations could not finally be decided on till the Government of India Rules were approved by Parliament. The finally approved Government of India Rules did not reach Bombay till the end of July. In spite of this. The Rules and Regulations have both been translated into all the vernaculars, and have for some time past been obtainable from Collectors in all districts. Not only so, but translations of the Rules, as far as they show the qualifications of the electors, have been published at all talukas and copies distributed free of charge. Translations of the portions of the Rules which affect candidates have been widely distributed in the districts.

(4) The "Maratha" in its issue of the 15th of August stated—"Under the draft Rules, as they were submitted to Parliament, it was allowing for a person residing in Poona city or Sholapur, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Karachi to stand for election to the Council on behalf of the electors of the district. But under the Rules as revised by Parliament, this petty concession has been withdrawn. . . . But the beauty of the whole affair is that the change is stated to have been made at the suggestion of Sir George Lloyd. A broad and very liberal-minded Governor indeed."

The truth is that the concession has been omitted by the Select Committee in London for some reason not yet understood. The omission was not recommended by the Government of Bombay, nor by the Government of India.

SALE OF REVERSE BILLS.

PROTEST BY INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER.

The following telegram has been sent by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, to the Secretary, Finance Department, Simla:—

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber strongly protest against the continuance of sale of reverse bills as the net amount of about fifty-five million sterling sold to date has failed to achieve the objects desired by the Government of stabilising the exchange at two shilling gold and any addition to the immense loss already caused to the country would be unthinkable.

"My committee strongly urge Government to publish the Indian Coinage Act Amendment Bill and the Paper Currency amendment Bill for the consideration and opinion of the commercial community and pray Government not to proceed with the measures until the whole country has had an opportunity of expressing its views. They are further of opinion that all currency legislation should be deferred at least for one year as the conditions are still too abnormal and unsettled to justify and definite action. Any such bill carried by official majority will cause the greatest discontent in the country."

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. A. R. VISRAM

A farewell entertainment was given to the Hon. Mr. A. R. Allidina Visram (of British East Africa) at the "Goolshan" on Thursday night, when there was a large number of Indian and European guests. Among those present were Sir Norman Macleod, the Hon Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Krishna Kant Malaviya, Mr. A. R. Graham, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Cassamalli Jirajbhoy, Mr. N. M. Dumasia, Mr. R. A. Lalji, Mr. Beharilal Anantani, Mr. Fasul Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, and others The entertainment was given by Messrs Cassum Kurumally and Company. Mr. Gulamally Gulamhussein Vakil proposed the health of the guest of the evening and Sir Norman garlanded him. After refreshments, the gathering dispersed at a late hour.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd was present at the Races on Wednesday afternoon.

The Hon. Anne Thesiger and Miss Joan Hoare have arrived at Government House.

Mr. Hormazdiar Phiroze Dastur, Barrister-at-Law, on the return of Mr. Ghulam Husain Rahmatullah Khairaz, Barrister-at-Law, to duty, is appointed to act as Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, till the return of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Barrister-at-Law, reverting Mr. Dorab Nowroji D. Khandalavala, Barrister-at-Law.

The fifth Anantpur District Conference held at Anantpur, resolved that the reforms were inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing and yet they may be worked successfully. Regarding non-co-operation it resolved that it was impracticable.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD'S NEW SUGGESTION.

The following is the reply of His Excellency the Governor to the address of the Headmaster, New English School, Poona, on the 24th instant.

Mr. Naik, Mr. Paranjpye, and Students of the New School,

Last year I had the pleasure of visiting the Primary School and also the College of the Deccan Educational Society, and this year's visit to this School I think completes my visits to the large educational group which the Deccan Educational Society have so finely set up here in the Deccan. I have been much interested since I came to India to read and to understand the origin of this educational movement, and to observe many things about it which in some respects rival other educational institutions I have visited. I think, anyhow, that the parents of those boys who live in the Deccan owe a great debt of gratitude to Mr. Paranjpye and to other pioneers of these schools and colleges.

The classes and method of instruction which I have seen to-day have interested me very much, and not the least the system of instruction in the very junior classes. I did not intend to-day to talk to you at any length on educational matters, but a remark which you have made in your address tempts me to express my satisfaction that your educational society has realised the importance of the question of technical education and is going to give a lead in the matter. But even so it seems to me that the solution of this question is going to be a very difficult one in view of the financial difficulties which will face us next year, and of the heavy cost which a scheme of technical education on the ordinary lines must involve us in. Whatever we decide to do on such lines must, I feel sure, be supplemented by other means if we are to make the rapid progress which the circumstances of India in my judgment demand to-day.

A NEW SUGGESTION.

We already have in this Presidency a certain amount of technical education furnished not only by engineering colleges but by what is known as the apprentices system in our railway workshops and the like The question arise as to whether practical instruction, not entirely on these lines but on lines somewhat akin, could not be provided. It has been suggested, and I think the idea is worth consideration, that some educational facilities as well as an extension of opportunity for technical employment might be afforded through the agency of those great contractors. British and Indian, who carry out contracts for Government in this Presidency. Might it not be possible for Government to say to these contractors. "If you have a contract with us we want to make a covenanted part of "that contract that each year you employ in "the carrying out of that contract an increasing proportion of Indian personnel and "train them to the work." I am not speaking, of course, of unskilled labour, but of skilled labour. Let us take the case of a contract that lasted over two or three years. In the first year it would be obligatory on the contractor to employ a certain percentage of Indian engineers, Indian foremen and Indian skilled workers; in the second year that proportion would have to be increased, and in the third year a further increase upon the first and second years. In this way not only would openings be provided for those who have already been trained in engineering and technical matters, but the engineering works which are always being carried on under government might themselves be made to some considerable extent a training school in technical matters. Methods such as these can not. I think, supply the normal avenue of technical education in schools and colleges, but might possibly, if the scheme were found possible to work out, largely supplement the efforts of educational bodies in this particular direction.

Now let me turn to matters that will be of more immediate interest to the large audience of students and boys in front of me to-day.

I congratulate you on your games and also congratulate the directors on the important place they give to athletics in their schools. I was asking your headmaster if you all played games every day. He said "Not every "day, but most boys play games several days in the week." You will get great health and great enjoyment out of them in your after life, so speed up a little from to-day and play games every day.

BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.

Another thing I would like to mention is with regard to the Boy Scout movement in India. As you know, under the patronage of H. E. the Viceroy of India, the Boy Scout movement in India is being included in General Baden-Powell's world scheme of scouts, so that shortly, let us hope within the next year, India will be represented in all the great world conferences and rallies of Scouts and play her part. Now we hope in this Presidency to help such scouts movements to develop on a broad basis, and I am keenly anxious that you yourselves should take a keen interest in the scout movement. I remember when I was at school nobody paid any attention to the scout movement. Now in all the public schools in England, Eton, Harrow, etc. no school is complete unless a large proportion of its boys are scouts. I hope the day is not far distant when the same thing will be true of all Indian boys.

Let me now conclude, Mr. Naik, by saying what a very great pleasure it has been to Lady Lloyd and myself to come here and see you all to-day. We shall look forward to coming again some day and seeing how much further you have extended the fine work you are doing. We shall follow all you do with the greatest of interest. I hope that in commemoration of our visit you will let the school have a whole holiday to-morrow.

COLOMBO MARKET.

[illegible] Correspondent.

COLOMBO, Aug. 28.

[illegible] withdrawn to-day at [illegible] the Fort, transactions took place [illegible]

SWEEPERS' STRIKE.

DEMAND OF UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

MENACE TO CITY'S HEALTH.

The Municipal sweepers' strike still continues and the people as usual gather on the maidan opposite the Municipal Offices. The effects of the strike are visible all over the city. The roads are dirty with the accumulted dirt of many days, and muck-heaps are to be seen everywhere emitting dirty stench, thus causing a danger to the health of the public, at a time of the year which cannot be called particularly healthy. If the conditions do not improve instantly, it will be bad for the city and the public.

MUST SURRENDER UNCONDITIONALLY.

The Municipal Commissioner, yesterday issued a notice to the strikers contradicting the statement that he had promised a favourable consideration of the men's grievances and an answer on Thursday morning. He, however, says that unless the men return to work unconditionally nothing could be done. He has further postponed the prosecution of the strikers for some time—a couple of days—and given the men an opportunity of re-joining their work. It is not known what the attitude of the strikers is in regard to this threat of prosecution.

But one thing is clear prosecution or no prosecution, concession or no concession, in the interests of the public matters have got to be mended and that at once and immediately, before an epidemic breaks out.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

The following is the full text of the Acting Municipal Commissioner's notice:—

"It is stated in some of the morning papers that a deputation of Municipal scavangers, who are on strike saw the Municipal Commissioner on Tuesday and formulated their demands and were promised an answer to-day, Thursday. This statement is incorrect. The men went on strike without notice, in defiance of their legal obligations under the Municipal Servants' Act of 1890. A deputation asked to see the Commissioner on Tuesday and were informed that in the circumstances the Commissioner could not discuss terms with them unless and until they resumed duty as legally bound, and that in the event of their failing to do so he has no alternative but to adopt the remedy prescribed by law of prosecuting them. The deputation agreed to return to work yesterday the 25th but have not done so. The position is, therefore, unaltered, save that I have agreed to suspend prosecutions for two days to enable the men to return to work. In the event of their doing so the complaints will be withdrawn."

SUMMONS ON STRIKERS.

POSTPONED TILL SATURDAY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, the case in which Dr. J. E. Sandilands, Municipal Executive Health Officer obtained summons on a charge of neglecting duty, against twelve of the Municipal sweepers who are now on strike, came on for hearing.

Mr. Taylor, Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the prosecution and two of the accused appeared in person. Some of the accused could not be served with summons and others did not appear inspite of the summons.

On the case being called Mr. Taylor applied for a postponement till Saturday next, saying that the Social Service League has taken up the matter and there was a chance of amicable settlement in a day or two.

Dr. Shroff, Assistant Municipal Health Officer, now said that it was only six months that the strikers were given an increment of Re. 1 per head.

Magistrate:—What is Re. 2?

A rupee means six annas now.

Dr. Shroff:—But, Your Worship, two rupees per head ment 4 lakhs of rupees a year, to the Municipality and these sweepers will want such an increment after every six months.

The Court eventually postponed the case to Saturday and ordered second summons to be served on those who did not appear in the Court yesterday.

INCREASED PAY FOR BURMA POLICE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 26.

The pay of subordinate ranks of the Rangoon Town Police and the Burma District Police has been raised with effect from first March last. Inspectors instead of being graded will be on a single-time scale, rising to Rs. 350 in Rangoon and Rs. 295 in the districts. Improvements in the pay of Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables, and sergeants are sanctioned. A Rangoon constables' maximum is increased from Rs. 20 to Rs. 24 and that of instructors from Rs. 18 to Rs. 23.

DESPERATE STRAITS OF BOLSHEVISTS.

ANNIHILATION OR CAPITULATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Recd. 1-45 a.m., Aug. 27.

Paris, August 25th.—The Havas Agency states:—So desperate are the straits of the Bolshevists between Narew and East Prussia, that they can only choose between annihilation and capitulation. Pressure is current in Warsaw that [illegible] of the Russian Army in the north has entered into negotiations with General Sikorski for the capitulation of his entire force.

The French Government has appointed De Martel as High Commissioner with General Wrangel's Government.

LATEST CABLES.

THREATENED STRIKE OF LABOUR.

DIRECT ACTION NOT PROBABLE

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Recd. 1-45 a.m., Aug. 27.

While it is considered that the miners' ballot will result in a large strike majority, it is understood that this is officially regarded as indicating little more than loyalty to the men's leaders, as it is declared that Mr. Smillie will not advise direct action without the certain co-operation of the whole Triple Alliance, but there is evidence that the Alliance will hesitate to sanction a combined strike unless outside unions agree to finance it. Moreover, Moderate Constitutionalists like Mr. Clynes will throw their whole influence into scale to preserve industrial peace. It is understood that before a strike can take place the Committee of Labour leaders which intervened in last year's railway strike would intervene. It is declared that the Government is convinced that Mr. Smillie will be unable to stampede his own Federation or associated unions into precipitate action. It is possible that as a last resort Government will appeal to the country on the single issue of the rights of the country against sectional interests. In the event of a pro-strike ballot the Triple Alliance will meet next week to consider the situation, but Labour officials believe that the Alliance itself will not take the course of direct intervention to Government.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

PREMIER'S EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Recd. 1-45 a.m., Aug. 27.

The exchange of communications between the French Government and Lucerne took place yesterday. The text of the communique issued in Lucerne on Monday having been officially transmitted to the French Foreign Office through the British Embassy M. Millerand replied:—"French Government thanks the British and Italian Governments for the communication made and is glad to note that there is nothing in the text thereof which is not in complete harmony with the ideas and principles for which it has always stood." In reply to the personal telegram sent to him from Lucerne by Mr. Lloyd George both in his own name and in that of Signor Giolitti, Mr. Millerand yesterday telegraphed his thanks to the British Premier adding:—"I am pleased that I shall soon have an opportunity of meeting Signor Giolitti as arranged and also of seeing you again soon."

IRISH HUNGER-STRIKERS.

APPEAL FOR ROYAL CLEMENCY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Recd. 0-50 a.m., Aug. 27.

Mr. Redmond Howard, nephew of the late Mr. John Redmond, last night sent to his Majesty an appeal begging clemency as regards Irishmen who are on the verge of death through hunger striking.

The King replied this evening, assuring Mr. Howard that his appeal would receive immediate and careful attention.

£ 50,000 DAMAGES TO PROPERTY.

DONEGAL COUNCIL'S EVASIVE TACTICS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Recd. 0-50 a.m., Aug. 27.

In order to prevent the levy of decrees for malicious injury to Government and other property for which claims amounting to £50,000 sterling have already been made, the Donegal County Council is withdrawing its funds from the Hibernian Bank and is appointing a Republican paymaster who will receive the rates.

IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Recd. 0-50 a.m., Aug. 27.

Dublin Castle has issued a statement that the documents seized when the Lord Mayor of Cork was arrested proved that a meeting of the commandants of the Cork Brigade of the Republican Army was being held simultaneously with or under cover of the Sinn Fein Arbitration Court, over which the Lord Mayor was presiding.

SINN FEIN'S APPEAL TO HEADS OF STATES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Recd. 0-50 a.m., Aug. 27.

Mr. Griffith, Acting President of Sinn Fein has telegraphed to the heads of all States in the world, drawing their attention to the circumstances of the arrest and detention of the Lord Mayor, who is member of Parliament MacSweeny.

THE MINERS' BALLOT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Recd. 0-50 a.m., Aug. 27.

An indication of how the miners' ballot which began to-day will probably proceed is afforded by the first return in which 649 voted in favour ad 57 against strike at the Merthyr Graigola Colliery.

NON-COOPERATION IN EUROPE.

(Continued from page 9.)

Public bodies have been warned by the British to boycott it, and at Cork on January 21, 1920 it was bayonetted out of the City Hall under the eyes of the Mayor and Corporation.

All these activities naturally demanded financial support and to secure this Dail Eireann floated a loan both in America and Ireland. De Valera, having escaped from an English prison to America, there undertook the organisation of the loan and extraordinary success attended his efforts. In Ireland the British Government has done all in its power to prevent money being raised. Any document relating to the loan is considered seditious and twenty newspapers have been suppressed for publishing its prospectus. Scores of persons have been sent to prison for subscribing to it and collecting for it. The Government has attempted to capture the Sinn Fein funds by raiding their bank and demanding of the principal banks a disclosure of the source of the Sinn Fein funds. But the managers of the banks have declined to violate the confidence of their customers.

Dail Eireann has also set up courts of law and arbitration courts to deal with land claims, and in addition to its large volunteer army has a volunteer police force. The main instrument of the British Government in Ireland used to be the Royal Irish Constabulary, which is a centralised armed force, under the direct control of the British authorities. For six months the R. I. C. has not done any police work. Their energies have been devoted to the attempted suppression of the Sinn Fein movement. The consequence of this neglect of their ordinary duties has been a somewhat extensive outbreak of small crimes such as burglary. Dail Eireann has therefore established a republican police force to prevent these breaches of law.

Republican Authorities.

The prisoners are taken before Republican police courts and are generally sentenced to some kind of useful labour until they have earned sufficient to repay the value of the robbery which they have committed. In some cases where the offence is more serious deportation is ordered and carried out. During thirteen days, June 2—15, 1920, 41 Republican Courts were held; there were 84 arrests by Republican police. Preservation of public law and order, and suppression of crime is carried out by Republican authorities in 24 of the 32 Irish counties. Here are some typical cases: June 2, at Brandon, Co. Cork, Republican police arrested two men for robbery of £200 from a small farm. In the Co. Kerry Court, five men were fined by the Republic Court and full compensation made for stealing from a *British* Excise Officer! In the County Sligo Court, ten illicit stills were suppressed. The Sinn Fein Courts sit openly; their jurisdiction is accepted by the people and their verdicts are enforced. Even Unionists come before them for justice. It may be mentioned here that an increasing number of members of the R.I.C. so much detest their work that they are resigning almost daily from the force. 250 resignations have taken place this year. In one month the following resignations occurred: 9 magistrates, 6 R.I.C. Inspectors and 81 R.I.C. privates.

The Republican land courts are arbitrating in most cases with thorough success. The applicants for land, co-operatively organised of otherwise, are generally willing to pay good prices. The following passage from an article by Mr. Erskine Childers the Irish author, will give some indication of the work that is being done both by the police courts and the land courts:—

"Backed by the will of the people, the Republican Law Courts command increasing power and respect. The Land and Arbitration Courts, acting with courage and impartiality, have facilitated peaceful transfers and suppressed with a heavy hand unlawful invasions of property; with the result that the dangerous virulence of the land agitation has disappeared. Both the civil and criminal tribunals have been systematised, with inferior courts for parishes and superior courts for districts, dealing with small and important cases respectively. Even the Unionist newspapers bear daily witness to the despatch and efficiency with which civil claims are dealth with and ordinary criminals law enforced by means of deportation, imprisonments, and fines. The courts have won praise even from a Resident Magistrate on the Bench, as dispensers of equal justice among persons of all creeds, classes, and politics. They owe their credit largely to the success of the republican police in the preservation of order and the rapid detection of crime. A noteworthy point is the resolute attack upon the abuse of the drink traffic, tolerated and often connived at under the old regime. Sinn Fein is a sober movement and stands for public sobriety. A campaign has been waged against illicit whisky distilling, and wherever Republicans gain control their first step is to regulate and enforce the closing hours of public houses."

"Meanwhile" continues Mr. Erskine Childers, "the King's Courts are sinking into contempt and disuse. At Birr, on 8th June, a county court judges sat in an empty courthouse while a Republican tribunal over the way adjudicated the cases listed for his hearing. This is typical. Judges have proceeded to the June assize under heavy military escorts and have found no business to transact, owing to lack of evidence and, in one case (Waterford City, July 6th) to lack even of a grand jury. They have rent the air with lamentations and denunciations. In vain. A people cannot be compelled to co-operate in its own coercion."

The Sinn Feiners have repeated in the case of the local elections the success they had in the case of the parliamentary elections. Indeed, their successes in the latter have even been greater. Republicans have been returned for 75 per cent of all the seats for County Councils, district councils, urban councils, town councils, parish councils and poor law guardians. Wherever the Sinn Feiners have a majority these local bodies make it their first business to acknowledge the supremacy of Dail Eireann and to decline to have anything to do with the British Local Government Board. All the minutes of the proceedings are sent to the Minister for Local Government under Dail Eireann, from whom authority for action is sought and whose criticism is noted and respected. The British Local Government Board announces that it will refuse to supply subsidies to Irish local authorities which are boycotting it in this way. Such action will provoke a crisis. So far the Irish people have continued to pay taxes levied by the British authorities not from desire, but as a matter of tactics. The next step in their resistance will undoubtedly be to pay taxes only when levied by Republican bodies.

Pessonal Boycott.

Another method employed by the Republicans has been the personal boycott. No intercourse is allowed between any one who recognises the republic and a member of the Royal Irish Constabulary or any other official of the British Government. When members of the R. I. C. or of the British military forces, for instance, enter public houses, the assistants leave and the unwelcome visitors are left to supply themselves. As an illustration of the power of the boycott it may be mentioned that in one village four Unionists continued to work when a strike was declared to secure the release of imprisoned Sinn Feiners who were hunger-striking. They were severely boycotted, and were compelled to publish an humble apology before they were re-admitted to social life.

Some mention should be made of this strike. The successful one-day strike as a demonstration of the unity of the Irish people against conscription has already been recorded. On this second occasion 100 Sinn Fein prisoners were confined in a Dublin prison and were refusing to eat as a protest against their treatment. The Government announced that it would not release them; that it would let them die. Many thousands of Irish people gathered round the prison day and night voicing prayers on their behalf. The Government remained resolute. The news of the death of the Irishmen was expected hourly. Then the Irish Labour Party called a one-day strike, and, except in Ulster, no work was done throughout Ireland. Again the Government capitulated. The prisoners were released.

Irish Labour Pro Sinn Fein.

The Irish Labour movement, once more with the exception of Ulster, is enthusiastically Republican and it co-operates with the Sinn Fein Party very closely. At the General Election no Labour candidates were nominated in order that the determination of the Irish people to win self-government might be unitedly demonstrated. An effective stroke by the Labour Party was the instruction to Irish dockers to refuse to handle foodstuffs such as butter, eggs and cheese, which were being sent to British markets at the cost of shortage and high prices in Ireland. It may be appropriately added here that another expression of the new Nationalist movement in Ireland has been the establishment of all kinds of Irish trading and manufacturing concerns in competition with British trade. Even these have come under the displeasure of the British Government. The new Ireland Assurance Company, for instance, organised by some Republicans in an effort to win for Irish capital and energy a portion of the immense insurance business done by English companies in Ireland, had its offices raided and ransacked last January. The Chairman is now hiding from arrest, the Superintendent was arrested several months ago and the local branches have been similarly harassed all over Ireland. Despite these inconveniences, however, the Company holds its own because of the support it receives from the new National sentiment in Ireland.

Railwaymen and Non-co-operation.

The most recent expression of the non-co-operation movement has been the refusal of the Irish dockers and railwaymen to handle munitions or military stores for use by the British Army of occupation or to convey British troops. This refusal arose out of an official decision by the National Union of Railwaymen (a British organisation including the Irish railway workers) not to handle goods for use by Poland against Russia. The Irish railwaymen naturally took the line that if they were not justified in assisting the Poles to make war on Russia they were equally unjustified in assisting the British to make war on themselves. Their action was not endorsed by their Union, who indeed, withdrew the embargo against Polish munitions too. But the Irish railwaymen have continued their refusal, despite the lack of support from their Union, and over the greater part of Ireland it is impossible for the British Government to move either military stores or troops conveyed by rail. The British Government has retorted by saying that if the railwaymen will not carry military stores or troops, they shall not carry anything. The result is that when a train arrives at the station and troops or members of the R. I. C. enter the carriages, the engine driver stops work and sometimes it is a week before the train goes again. Over 700 railwaymen have been dismissed because of their adoption of this attitude, but the people of Ireland are supporting them whole-heartedly. The Government has now informed the managers of the Irish railway companies that it does not intend to utilise the railways for the transport of military stores in the immediate future. Another victory for non-co-operation!

The Sinn Fein movement has never officially advocated the murder of individuals, although it considers Ireland to be in a state of war with Britain. On the other hand, it has never officially denounced the murders that occur with terrible frequency. Violence and murder are not necessary accompaniments of the policy of non-co-operation, but it is necessary to point out that when the estrangement between two peoples is so acute as to find expression in this policy, passions may easily be aroused which result in murder. On both sides deeds of outrage are occurring which make a sad chapter in Irish history.

NON-COOPERATION OF BRITISH PACIFISTS

There was a small but active minority in Great Britain opposed to the War of 1914-1919. As a general rule, this minority declined to co-operate so far as they could in the prosecution of the war, but did not resist the law unless it came in conflict with their conscientious convictions. They carried on an active propaganda both on the platform and in the press, and a number of them were charged under the Defence of the Realm Act Regulations with causing disaffection or endangering his Majesty's relations with Foreign Powers, and were either fined or sentenced to imprisonment to terms extending to six months.

When conscription became the law of the land, the pacificists of military age resisted it on the lines of non-co-operation. Below will be found an account of the numbers concerned:—

No less than 6,312 men were arrested for resisting the Conscription Acts. Of these, 5970 were Court-martialed and sentenced to serve terms of imprisonment; 655 were court-martialed twice, 521 three times, 50 five times, and three six times. The number who served over two years in prison was 516. Sixty-nine died after arrest, 39 became mentally deranged, and 333 were released from prison on medical grounds. Eighty-four per cent. of the men who went to prison were Socialists.

The resisters to military service were organised in the No-Conscription Fellowship, a body which made a great reputation for itself by the efficiency of its organisation. It carried on the most extensive propaganda by means of leaflets, questions and debates in both Houses of Parliament, and by a systematic Press Campaign.

A similar movement, adopting similar methods, existed in America during the War, and to a less degree in many of the other belligerent countries also.

NON-COOPERATION IN FINLAND

At the beginning of this century, when the Russification policy in Finland became intolerable, and particularly in 1902, when Russia disbanded the Finnish National Army and tried to force the Finns to enter the Russian Army, Finnish Nationalists refused to serve or to assist the Russian usurpers in any way.

The Finns did not boycott the Russian administration as an *alien* administration, but on account of the Russians overriding the Constitution of Finland. On the occasion of the union with Russia in 1809, Finland was allowed to retain her own lands and constitutional liberties. Russia continually overrode these rights, to be met by refusal to co-operate on the part of the Finnish Nationalists.

EGYPTIAN NON-CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Every self-respecting Indian heart will echo the words at the end of your leader of to-day "Long Live Egypt;" for, Sir, Egypt of yesterday which was dead, has risen alive to-day with renewed vigor and strength, to take her place among the nations of the world, and become a beacon of light to her sister nations still groping in the darkness like Ireland, India, Morocco, and Arabia. By what wonderful feat did regain her freedom? The answer is to be found in the article appearing in to-day's "Chronicle." and written by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, giving a brief history of the Egyptian Nationalist movement, which I pray every right-thinking Indian to read and think over. To those who still persist in the begging policy, and condemn non-co-operation as a slender reed to lean upon, the history of the non-co-operation movement practised by the whole mass of the Egyptian people from the Prime Minister "Mohamed Said (who avowed that he and his colleagues were merely remaining in the office to carry on the administration and they washed their hands of politics) and the children of 11 and 12 who concocted passionate telegrams of protest to the minister of education etc." will be an eye-opener.

Sir Valentine Chirol says "The girls were more violent than boys." These girls in their teens, Sir, were perhaps better Musalmans, than some among us who pray nine times, amass wealth by taking interest, and hesitate to renounce two or three letters at the beginning or end of their names, because these letters cost a halo although a tinselled one round their sleek bodies. These girls were better *men* than some Hindus who while preaching against the non-co-operation movement want to make us more servile by begging, begging and continuous begging. When twelve million Egyptians men, women, and children all combined in taking up the weapon of non-cooperation forced the proudest nation in the world to acknowledge their independence, could not the three hundred millions of Indian men women, and children, if they all combined, be able to get swarajya and an equal partnership in the British Commonwealth? When Zagloul Pasha backed up by his people secured the charter of independence of Egypt from Lord Milner, a Colonial Minister notorious for its imperialism, could not Mahatma Gandhi backed up by the people of India secure for India even autonomy? If the Mahatma faild it will not be his fault but the cowardice and the support of his countrymen and then woe to India for she will be a bye word of contempt to be pointed at with a finger of scorn by the whole world. May Heaven forbid this. is the prayer of.—Yours, etc.

HAKIM RENULAL RAMNARAIN.

No. 28, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.
August 25.

At a meeting of the Madras Postmen's Union it was resolved to hold a conference of Postmen as the scales of salary sanctioned by the Government were unsatisfactory. (A. P.)

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

BULLETIN ONE.

The following bulletin has been issued by the Reception Committee, First All-India Trade Union Congress:—

1. It has been decided to hold the First All-India Trade Union Congress on the 31st of October, 1920, and if necessary succeeding days at Bombay, under the presidentship of Lala Lajpat Rai.
2. The fees have been fixed as follows:—
   Reception Committee Member, Re. each.
   Delegate to the Congress, As. 8 each.
   Visitor to the Congress, Re. 5 each.
3. All fees and donations should be sent to the Treasurer, Mr. Laxmidas Rowji Tairsee, 70, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
4. All Labour Unions (including Unions of clerks whether employed by Government or private concerns) in India are requested to communicate their addresses to the Secretaries of the Reception Committee c/o the "Bombay Chronicle", Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
5. Labour and other Unions are also requested to forward:—
   (a) Intimation of their affiliation to the Trade Union Congress.
   (b) Copies of resolutions which they wish to place before the Congress.
   (c) Names of Delegates whom they have chosen for the Congress.
   (d) A Statement showing the total number of members of each affiliating union.

It is requested that this information should be forwarded to the Secretaries, Reception Committee at the earliest date possible.

SIR NICHOLAS BEATSON BELL.

TO BE TEMPORARY GOVERNOR OF ASSAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

Sir William Marris the Governor designate of Assam will, with the concurrence of the Governor-General, be proceeding on short leave to England in the winter. The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Nicholas Beatson Bell K.C.I.E., C.S.I., the present Chief Commissioner of Assam to be the Governor of Assam for the period which will intervene between the introducing of the new form of Government in the province and the assumption of the office of Governor by Sir William Marris on his return from leave.

Sir Nicholas Beatson Bell had expressed the wish to be allowed for private reasons to retire from the headship of the Province but has withdrawn his request to meet the public convenience for the purpose of inaugurating the reforms in Assam during Sir William Marris' absence.

MADRAS PUBLICITY BOARD.

OFFER OF PRIZE ESSAYS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 25.

The Madras Publicity Board has resolved to offer six prizes of Rs. 50 and Rs. 35 for essays on the following subjects:—(1) Points which an arbitration board should consider in deciding on claims for increase in wages referred to it for opinion; (2) duties of leaders in a democratic constitution; (3) case for and against control of rents; (4) minister under the new Act; (5) relative advantages and disadvantages of common forms of lease on the Ryotwari land with special reference to their influence on agricultural productions; (6) an ideal budget. The competition is intended to stimulate serious study of economic and political subjects.

POONA TOWN PLANNING.

LECTURE BY MR. A. E. MIRAMS.

A lecture on the Town Planning Scheme, Poona, No. 1 was delivered by Mr. A. E. Mirams, Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay, at Poona, on the 14th inst. It was illustrated by lantern slides, and was presided over by Mr. F. G. Pratt, Commissioner, C. D. It was attended by a large number of people, including some prominent citizens and officials.

The scheme was fully explained. Referring to the Bhamburda scheme, the lecturer said that the suburb of Bhamburda was his child. "It was six years ago" said he "that I first conceived a vision of Bhamburda as the Garden suburb of Poona, and now, in the fullness of time it is my duty and pleasure to give the finishing touches to the scheme which is shortly to be put into execution."

Proceeding, the lecturer, said:—

"The village of Bhamburda is situated on the left bank of the Mutha River and it extends in the North upto Government House lands and in the West up the hills, in the South with a small village of Yerandav upto the River Mutha and in the East River Mula. We do not provide a very wide belt of open land between the City and the Suburb because nature has provided us with the River Mutha which separates the City from Bhamburda by a belt of picturesque open country some 500 feet in width, and the Town Planning Scheme provides for bels of park for a short length along the river.

Our scheme for development, has been prepared, as I have indicated under the provisions of the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915. Without this Act the scheme would have been impossible. Co-operation is the open game of the Act. Every landowner contributes a share of his land and a part of the cost. After I had fixed the general direction and skeleton of the lines on which the garden suburb should be developed, the Poona Municipality was persuaded to take the necessary steps to formally prepare a scheme. The making of a Town Planning Scheme for this area was sanctioned by Government on 16th February 1917 and the Draft Scheme was prepared by the Municipality, published on 14th February 1918, and submitted to Government. I hope that nine months will see the work being carried out."

The lecturer dwelt on the provision, made in the scheme about public buildings, open spaces, Recreation grounds, parks, etc., and the lecture was concluded after having lasted for over 1½ hours.

RETURN OF 2,000 MUHAJIRINS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

The Associated Press special correspondent wires from Peshawar on August 24th:—About 2,000 Muhajirin have now returned to British territory through the Khyber and it is possible to form a fairly accurate idea of the depths of shame, misery and disillusionment to which these unfortunate people have been brought during their sojourn in Afghanistan. For the last few weeks, every Friday has witnessed an imposing procession of emigrants through the Khyber. The stream which seemed to carry all before it has turned and crossed with standards sold for a few annas to buy food in Kabul or made up into quilts to keep out the cold. Gone is the holiday apparel of the women stolen by greedy Ninnrahars in that inhospitable country. Gone are the sleek plough bullocks harnessed for the first time and the over-loaded carts and gone too are the many tenderly nurtured women and children whose strength failed to compass the rigours of this terrible journey. The following stories told by the emigrants illustrate the callous indifference or in some cases the calculated cruelty to which they were subjected by the Afghans. The transport impressed under Nadir Khan's orders was withdrawn at the earliest opportunity and the baggages abandoned and looted. No shelter was provided anywhere on the journey and the Muhajirin were driven from the mosques and forced to sleep in the open country. Four annas was charged for a single *chapatti* instead of usual six pies and even water had to be bought at some stages. No arrangements were made for marshalling the caravans and the utmost confusion prevailed on the road, women being separated from their male-folk and baggage being frequently lost. Many died from sunstrokes, exposure, exhaustion and thirst and swollen-footed women exposed their infants by the wayside for strangers to pick up.

ARREST OF MUHAJIRINS.

At Kabul about 400 Muhajirin were arrested as spies and many were employed to fetch wood and received one *chapatti* and one onion a day as wages. The money contributed to the Hijrat fund was not spent on their entertainment and those who had nothing to sell generally went hungry. Arab Raza Khan fed the Company for five days until his funds ran out. The women were allowed no sort of privacy and slept in the open streets. No arrangements for water or sanitation were made and clothing was insufficient to withstand the cold night. All were subjected to taunts and insult by the Kabulis and soon made up their minds to return to India and submit to whatever fate might befall them there. On their return an Afghan general attempted to bar their way on the road above Jalalabad. A Muhajirin who remonstrated with the general was shot dead by the latter's pistol. At Dakka the Sarhaddar while obviously embarrassed by their presence openly abused the Muhajirin for returning to India. He levied a tax of Rs. 4 on every man and in the absence of tickets a receipt was stamped in ink on their faces and necks. At Dakka the emigrants were told that the men returning to India would have their ears cut off and the women would be dishonoured by British soldiers. These monstrous stories induced many to face the hardships of the Mohmand route, but those who risked the journey through the Khyber have sent reassuring messages to their comrades left behind. These poor deluded zamindars are overjoyed at the news that they will be helped by the Government to regain the possessions so recklessly squandered, at the bidding of their mullas. They are creeping home as unostentatiously as possible and many destitutes who tried to enter Peshawar city were entirely neglected by the Hijrat Committee and were forced to sleep on the ground without food outside the walls. These events have produced a feeling of intense resentment against the originators of the Hijrat movement and a reaction in favour of those who tried to save the people from their own folly.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I will deem it a great obligation if you will kindly give publicity to the following few lines in your esteemed journal:—

Exactly a year back, I had written you a letter in which I had, through the kind medium of your paper, requested the members of the Students' Brotherhood to make it a point to attend the annual meeting, when an important function of electing the new Managing Committee and other sundry matters take place. The members, it seems, did not pay as much attention, as my suggestion then deserved and the result naturally was as was expected. The same persons are returned once more and it is, as though, the Brotherhood has become a monopoly of some old folks. This is not the place to pour out in detail some of the commissions and ommissions of the retiring Managing Committee. I will only direct the attention of the members to the number of resolutions that are going to be moved at the coming meeting. I therefore once more request the members especially the student members to try their best to atten the annual meeting which comes off on Sunday the 29th instant at 9 a.m. in the Prarthana Mandir and to elect only those who they are sure, will not misuse the trust put in them by the voters."—I remain, Yours, etc.

Y. S. DESHMUKH.

Aug. 28.

The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee has resolved to defer the question of the programme of Non-co-operation till after the session of the Special Congress and the Congress in the event of accepting the principle of Non-co-operation would have to lay down the methods to be adopted by the country at large.—(A. P.).

MAINTAINING DISCIPLINE!

10 STRIPES FOR EACH ABSENTEE STUDENT.

SEQUEL TO OBSERVANCE OF MOURNING FOR MR. TILAK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

Some of the students of the Serajganj English high school did not attend their classes on the tenth day of Mr. Tilak's death as a mark of respect to the deceased. The subdivisional magistrate of Serajganj, Mr Macpherson as president of the School Committee visited the school on 10th August and proposed ten stripes for each absentee on the day in question. A meeting of the Managing Committee will consider the Magistrate's order.

Local public held a meeting and decided if the Magistrate's order is carried they would boycott the old school and start a new one at Serajganj.

THE MAHIM TRAGEDY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Nobody can have read the account of the drowning of 12 children at Mahim recently without feeling greatly distressed. This shocking tragedy is but a repetition of similar tragedies which occur time and again at some of these places, namely Versova Juhu, Mahim, Kennedy Sea Face, etc.

For bathing for the grown-ups or paddling for the youngsters, these places look temptingly ideal, but any one not knowing the treacherousness of the innocent looking shallows would be certain to meet his end were he to be tempted to bathe.

At the Kennedy Sea Face, opposite the South Charni Road Bridge, there have been during the past few months a number of accidents owing to men and women being washed off their feet whilst standing on the steps leading to the bottom of the sea-wall.

The steps become slippery when washed by the in-coming tide and anyone would therefore have thought it but natural if a railing, rope or something had been provided to hold on to in the case of an accident. But no, these are conspicuous by their absence. A man was recently carried off his legs by a wave at this place and he swam for half an hour before his stength failed and was drowned. Several policemen were looking on but they made no effort to save him. A permanent buoy at the place would most probably have saved his life.

Sir, is it nobody's business to attend to these matters. There are not even Notice Boards to warn the public. Somebody's neglect of duty is causing the death of innocents.

Will you, Sir, raise your powerful voice against this in the interests of the public.—Yours, etc.

A. CITIZEN.

Bombay, 23rd Aug 1920.

HARD LOT OF ARTICLED CLERKS.

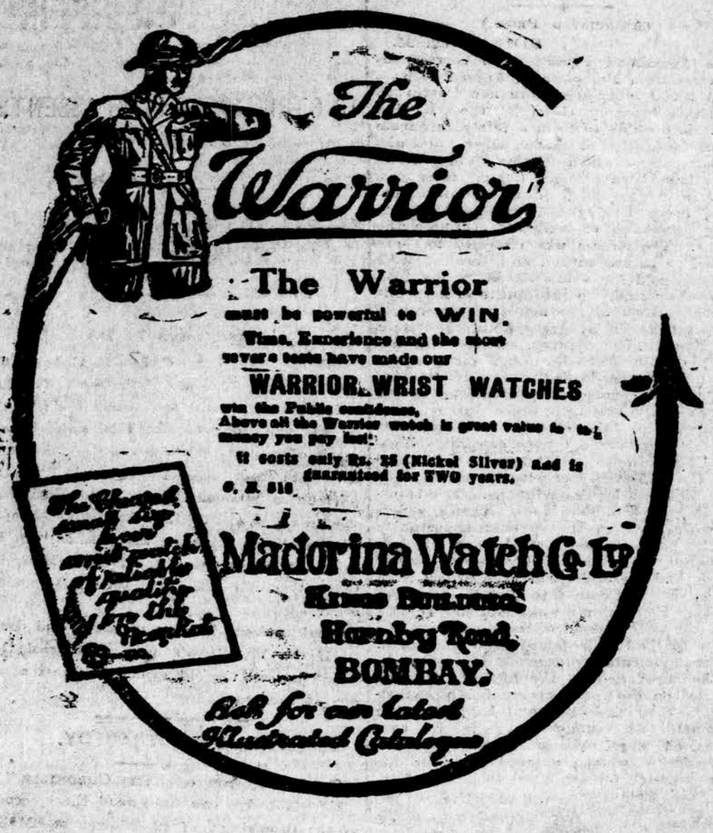
To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is unfortunate that the standard of the articled clerk' examination remains the same while concessions are granted to the candidates appearing for the Advocate's Examination. It is a matter of common knowledge that the position of an Advocate with regard to his legal knowledge is supposed to be superior to that of a Solicitor to whom the latter submits cases for opinion and to whom the whole conduct of the suit is entrusted at the time of hearing.

There are some unfortunate articled clerks who have to give up the line owing to the extremely high standard of the examination namely 70 per cent of maximum number of marks required to be scored for passing the examination. When concessions and reliefs are granted to the candidates appearing for the High Court Pleader's Examination and even to the candidates for Advocate's examination, there is every hope that Hon. the Chief Justice and other Judges of the High Court in all fairness and Justice will kindly consider the lot of disheartened articled Clerks by reducing the standard of the examination and making it in no case higher than that of an Advocate's examination. It is also necessary that the examination should be held twice a year as in the case of High Court Pleader's Examination.

Will not the ex-articled clerks as well as the present ones take up the matter in hand at once and make the necessary petition to the authorities for the betterment of their future? It is desirable that a meeting of the ex as well as present articled clerks should be called at an early date and the necessary petition be submitted to the Hon. the Chief Justice and other Judges of the High Court, who had been just and kind enough to grant adequate concessions to the candidates for the High Court Pleader's and Advocate's examination.—Yours, etc.

ARTICLED CLERK.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SURAT NOTES.

SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION FORMED.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SURAT, Aug. 22.

The recommendations of the Committee appointed to consider a revision in the scale of pay for the subordinate staff of Post and Telegraph Departments, are sanctioned by the Indian Government according to which a postman in the local office will start with Rs. 20 per month, and will reach to Rs. 32, by a biennial increment of Re. 1 per month. Sorting postmen, head postmen and others have also got their scale improved. The revised scale comes in force retrospectively from 1st December, 1919.

A Primary School Teachers' Association was brought into existence a short time ago. A similar Association of Secondary School Teachers was also long since under contemplation, and was finally organized on Sunday, the 15th instant, at a meeting of the secondary school teachers of Surat and Katargam.

Sheth Mulla Baxabhai, a merchant of Surat, has offered Rs. 25,000 and has got a building constructed for the Madressa at Javra, for the use of boys and girls of the Daudi Bora community. The opening ceremony of the building was recently performed, when other handsome donations including Rs. 7,000 from Sheth Mulla Mohomadali were announced.

The Surat District Association elected at their last meeting a large number of delegates for the Fourth Political Conference at Ahmedabad, and the Second Special Congress at Calcutta. The majority of the delegates elected are in favour of Non-Co-operation. A pretty large number of delegates has also been elected at a public meeting held on the 14th instant, the majority favouring the Non-Co-operation policy.

The teachers of the Urdu schools under the control of the Municipality being dissatisfied at the decision of the Municipality not to grant allowance to them, have applied to the Educational Inspector, N. D., requesting him to transfer their services to the Local Board where a similar allowance is being granted to the teachers. Their dissatisfaction on their part is the more keen, as the Municipality has not accepted the recommendations of the School Board Committee who accepted the proposal of the Bombay Government to grant the Urdu school teachers an allowance of Rs. 5 per month.

The unfavourable decision arrived at by the local Municipality with regard to the demands of the Mohomedans for the erection of a mosque at Kelapith, has caused considerable dissatisfaction and ill-will among the Mohomedans. Rumours are afloat that this will endanger the Hindu-Moslem unity in Surat. Mr. Shaikh Ali Bagza, a municipal councillor, writes to one of the local weeklies, requesting the people not to put any weight in such rumours. Regarding the slaughter of cows he states that he has never killed cows, and advises his Mohomedan brethren to stop cow killing and thus respect the feelings of their Hindu brethren.

On Thursday last Swami Satyadev delivered his lecture on "Government", at the Tilak Ground.

Yesterday, the Seva Mandal celebrated the *Jayanti* of the late Mr. Kaikhasru N. Kabraji, the editor of "Rast-Goftar."

GUJERAT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

MESSRS. GANDHI AND SHAUKAT ALI IN AHMEDABAD.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD Aug 26.

The Gujarat Political Conference session opens to-morrow at 3 p.m. Messrs. Gandhi and Shaukat Ali arrived by the Gujarat Mail to-day and were received by leading citizens on the station.

Mr. Abbas Tyebji arrived by the Kathiawar Express and was received at the station by the chairman and members of the Reception Committee. He was taken in procession through the principal thoroughfares where he was garlanded by principal Mahajans. Streets were lined with enthusiastic spectators. The Reception Committee decided last night that votes shall be recorded by districts. The final decision is left for the Subjects Committee.

WAS O'DWYER POPULAR?

AMRITSAR CITIZENS' REPUDIATION.

Mr. Rupal, Secretary, Home Rule League, Amritsar, wires under date August 26:

A largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Amritsar was held under the auspices of the Indian Home Rule League on Wednesday at Jallianwalla Baug. Sirdar Dansingh of Wachhowa presided.

The following resolution proposed by Mr. [illegible] Dinanath and supported by various Hindu, Mahomedan and Sikh speakers was unanimously passed.

"This public meeting of the citizens of Amritsar places on record its strong sense of disapprobation and disgust at the series of misstatements made by Sir Michael O'Dwyer regarding the Punjab affair and emphatically contradicts his assertion that he was ever popular with the people of the Punjab who cannot forget even for generations the acts of high-handedness perpetrated by him during his regime."

On an appeal by Lala Girdharilal about [illegible] gentlemen consented to become delegates for the special sessions of the Congress.

GREATER BOMBAY!

A NATIONAL QUESTION.

YOUR ACTION URGENTLY REQUIRED.

A Scheme in Operation---Will You Accept It?

Greater Bombay! No doubt, I, you and we all like to see our present Bombay increased and extended to a much wider limit. We wish to make our City the second City of the World. But we won't like to make our any brother homeless. We would resort only to natural means and here is a sound proposition—an unfailable scheme to achieve our goal.

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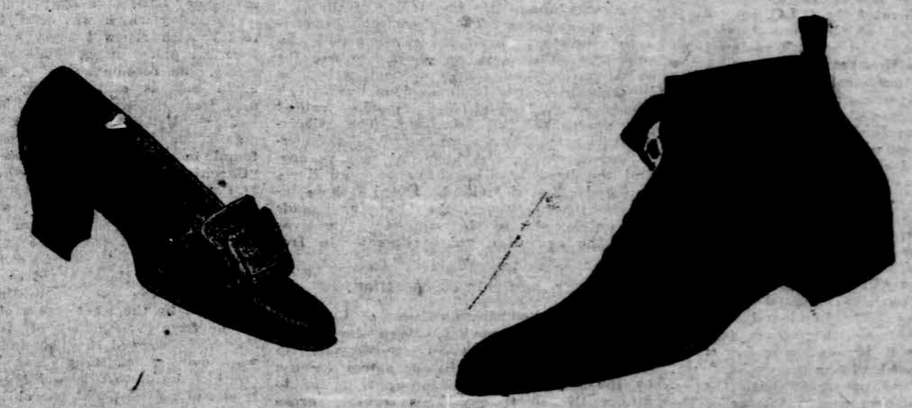

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REFORM RULES.

MEMORANDUM BY MR. PATEL.

A CRITICAL ANALYSIS.

The following is the concluding portion of the memorandum on Reform Rules submitted by Mr. V. J. Patel and Sarojini Naidu to the Joint Committee.

NOTE ON THE DRAFT RULES OF BUSINESS AND PROCEDURE IN LOCAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

9 (1). If any person is elected by a constituency of the council and also by a constituency of either chamber of the Indian legislature, he should be allowed to choose for which of these constituencies he will serve.

10. In order that the resignation may be operative, the acceptance of it by the Governor should not be required. The Governor on the receipt of the resignation should be bound to declare the seat vacant.

14 (4). The proviso should be deleted. It may be that the Governor when he finds that the Council has confidence in the member once disapproved by him might change his view.

15. I would not introduce the agency of the Governor for the selection of Chairmen. In fact there is no necessity for the appointment of any Chairman. The Council will have the President and also the Deputy President. In any case the Council should be at liberty to elect its own Chairman without any outside intervention.

17. The Secretary and Assistant Secretaries should be appointed by the Council itself.

20. I would substitute "President" for "Government." If this be not accepted I would suggest that the President in consultation with the Governor should make the allotment. It is hardly fair to rely upon English precedent on an isolated matter when we do not adopt the Practice of the British Parliament in other matters.

21 (4). I would extend this provision also to non-official Bills *proposed* to be introduced.

27. I would omit this rule altogether. The existing rules do not empower the Governor to disallow any question on the ground that it cannot be put, as it relates to a matter which is not primarily a concern of the local Government. There may be matters on which it may be desirable to elicit information, though such matters may not directly concern the local Government.

DELETE SUB-RULE 2.

28. Questions are allowed for the purpose of obtaining information only. No discussion is permitted regarding them. There is, therefore, no reason why questions on matters referred to in the proviso to this rule should not be allowed. I would, therefore, suggest the deletion of the proviso as well as sub-rue 2, and if this be not accepted I would suggest the addition of the following qualifying words to the proviso, "except as to matters of fact and answers shall be confined to a statement of facts."

38. I see no reason why the Governor should be troubled in this matter. I would delete the words "with the sanction of the Governor, etc." Every member should have a right to move an adjournment of the business of the Council subject to certain restrictions.

39 (i. i.). A motion need not necessarily be restricted to a matter of recent occurrence. There may be cases where the matter may have occurred long ago, but it may have come to light only recently. There is no reason why motion for the adjournment of the Council should not be permitted in such cases.

39 (i. i. i.). I would add the following words at the end, "by way of a specific resolution." As a matter of fact, at the time of the annual Budget, various matters of public importance are discussed, and if the words are not altered as I suggest, no motion for the adjournment of the Council in reference to any of the matters so discussed can be allowed.

(i. v.) I would delete this altogether. It would be easy to imagine how the purpose for which the right to move the adjournment has been conceded can be defeated under this sub-clause.

49. Members should be at liberty to address the Council in any recognised vernacular of the province. There should be no restriction whatever on the exercise of such right.

61. There should be a motion for leave to introduce every Bill whether official or non-official. I have no objection to the Governor ordering the publication of any Bill although no motion has been made for leave to introduce it, but I strongly object to the latter part of the rule which gives power to the Governor to dispense with the "leave stage" of a Bill. It is for the legislature to say whether leave should be given to introduce any Bill, or not, and the effect of the rule is to deprive the legislature of that function and vest it in the Governor. There is another reason why I object to this rule. In my experience of the working of the Legislative Councils in India I have found that the Governors have invariably exercised this power to dispense with the "leave stage" of a Bill in favour of official Bills and never in favour of non-official Bills.

A DISTINCTION.

62 (1). Under the existing rules, every member, whether official or not, desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill is bound to give notice of his intention. I do not understand why it is now proposed that a member of the Government desiring to do so need not give any notice. I therefore suggest the deletion of the words "other than a member of the Government."

62. (2). Under the Government of India Act certain Bills require sanction of the Governor before their *introduction*. The first stage of every Bill is "a motion for leave to introduce it," the second stage is "a motion to introduce it." It is necessary to bear this distinction in mind. The Act does not provide that the member moving for leave to introduce a Bill, for the introduction of which sanction is required, should obtain such sanction before making his motion. All that is required is that once the Council accepts the motion for leave to introduce the Bill, the member must have the sanction of the Governor before he moves for its introduction. I think the Governor would be in a better position to decide whether he should give sanction to the introduction of the particular Bill, if he has with him the proceedings of the Council on a motion for leave to introduce it. The rule, in fact, requires more than the Act itself requires. I would, therefore, suggest the deletion of this rule.

62 (v.) The period of notice in both cases should be the same.

87. I would delete this clause altogether. I would not give power to the Governor to disallow any resolution on the ground that it cannot be moved without detriment to the public interest. With regard to the latter part of the rule, see my observations on rule 27 above.

108 (1) I would substitute the word "less" for the word "more."

108 (2). I would substitute the word "less" for the word "more."

112. (2). The election of two-thirds should be by the elected non-official members of the Council.

The above observations on the draft rules of business and procedure in local Legislative Councils apply equally to corresponding rules of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State.

A Special, Note on Draft Rules Regarding Power to Transfer Further Subjects, or to Revoke Subjects Already Transferred, Within Ten Years.

The Joint Select Committee are of opinion that no changes of substance in the Constitution, whether in the franchise or in the lists of reserved or transferred subjects, Statutory Commission at the expiration of should be made before the appointment of a ten years.

The Government of India Act (1919) however, gives power to the Governor-General in Council to make Rules regulating the extent and conditions of transferring further subjects at any time, but the Act further provides that such Rules shall not authorise the revocation or suspension of the transfer of any subject except with the sanction of the Secreary of State in Council. It follows therefore, that Rules can be made for transferring further subjects in any Province without any restrictions.

This view is supported by the statements made by the Secretary of State and Mr. Fisher on behalf of Government during the debate on the Bill which became the Govern ment of India Act.

Major Barnes on the 3rd December, 1919, during the debate put a direct question asking Mr. Montagu to say whether there was anything in the Bill to tie the Government down to a particular list of transferred subjects, and whether it was not possible within the ten years before the Stautory Commission sits to extend the list of transferred subjects. He said he himself saw no obstacle in the way. Mr. Montagu replied: 'Certainly.'

Mr. Fisher on the same day in reply to the amendment of Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy with reference to the addition of subjects to the transferred list, is reported to have said: "May I point out that there is nothing in the Bill which prevents revision taking place before ten years, but that there must be a revision at the expiration of ten years. If it be true that great progress will be made and if it becomes obvious that the transferred subjects are being handled wisely and effectively to the satisfaction of the Indian population by the Indian Ministers, then there is no obstacle to a revision at an earlier period than ten years. The hon. and gallant Member wishes all transferred subjects to be dealt with automatically at the end of six years, and I cannot agree to that proposal."

It is thus clear that the Secretary of State or the House of Commons do not accept any limitation of ten years as was suggested by the Joint Select Committee. In fact the section of the Act which gives power to make rules in favour of the transfer of further subjects is quite clear. In making the Rules, therefore, we must proceed on the footing that additional subjects can be transferred within ten years. The Government of India, however, proceed on a different footing. They make no Rules regarding further transfer of subjects, but on the contrary make rules regarding revocation or suspension of subjects already transferred.

FRANCHISE RULES.

The above observations hold good in respect of the Franchise Rules. The Act gives power to the Governor-General in Council to make provision from time to time by means of Rules regarding the qualification of electors, as well as for being elected a member of any Legislative body. It was thought that the words "at the expiration of ten years" in Clause 41 of the Government of India Bill would make it impossible for the Government to make the necessary provision for a change in the Franchise system from time to time within ten years, and therefore Mr. Spoor moved an amendment that the word "within" be substituted for the words "at the expiration of ten years." Whilst he was making his speech in support of his amendment, Sir J. D. Rees said: "The Government of India make changes in the franchise." It is thus clear that the opinion expressed by the Joint Select Committee in their report was not understood to mean that no changes could be made within ten years in the Rules regarding the franchise or the transferred subjects, and it is equally clear that the Parliament did not accept the view that no such changes could be made within ten years. This view, if allowed to prevail, would work great hardship on certain classes, to whom it has been thought proper not to give representation on Legislative bodies at present. Take, for instance, the case of wage-earners. Under the Draft Rules wage-earners are not qualified to be electors in spite of the fact that at least one local Government had prepared statistics showing the number of persons earning Rs. 250 annually. No one can contend that these wage-earners are to be excluded from the franchise for ten years to come, and yet, if the view prevails, they will be so excluded. I hope, therefore, that the Joint Committee will re-examine the question in the light of these observations, and recommend Rules facilitating further transfer of subjects, as well as necessary changes in the franchise from time to time within ten years.

SPECIAL NOTE ON THE DRAFT RULES REGARDING WOMEN'S FRANCHISE.

The Indian National Congress has been passing Resolutions from time to time urging the removal of sex disqualification in any scheme of Constitutional Reforms. The women of India presented their case on this question to the Secretary of State and the Viceroy when the Secretary of State visited India for the purpose of making enquiry regarding post War reforms. Later on, the case for the removal of sex disqualification was fully presented before the Franchise Committee. The Committee, however, in spite of the almost unanimous demand of the men and the women of India in favour of the removal of this disqualification at the outset of the introduction of responsible Government in India, recommend taht it was premature in their opinion to extend the franchise to Indian women at this juncture. The question was fully considered by the Joint Select Committee, who came to the conclusion that the question of enfranchising women should be left to be determined by the new Legislative Councils. When the Government of India Bill was discussed in the House of Commons the question was again raised. The Secretary of State for India in his speech in the House in connection with an amendment on the question is reported to have stated: "I quite agre with everything my honourable and gallant friend said about the folly of excluding women from the franchise, and about the valuable contribution which they can make to the political questions of the country, *both as electors and as elected*, and if I were in India, and were a member of the Legislative Council, I should agree with my hon. and gallant friend and vote for the proposition; but I do not think that we are entitled to do it here and now. I think we should leave it to those who are Indians."

A WRONG VIEW.

In spite of all this, the Government of India now propose by their Draft Rules to remove sex disqualification on a resolution passed by the Council concerned *only in respect of women electors*. They seem to hold that the phraseology used by the Joint Committee in their recommendations on this question do not justify the enfranchisement of women for membership. This view, we submit, is wrong. The Joint Committee recommend that on a resolution passed by the Legislative Council concerned, women of the Province otherwise qualified shall be placed on the Register of Voters. Once they are on the list of voters, they are entitled to be candidates; for every person whose name is entered on the voters' list is also entitled to be a candidate. In the case of women voters, however, the Government of India by their draft rules propose to introduce a general disqualification by providing that women voters shall not be eligible as candidates. We enter our most emphatic protest against the introduction of this disqualification in the rules. The question of enfranchising the women of India has been all along presented, discussed and dealt with as one entire question, and the women of India have never suggested in any of their representations submitted from time to time that the question may be dealt with partially, as proposed in the draft rules, even as an alternative. We have always understood the recommendations of the Joint Committee in the sense that the question whether sex disqualification should be removed or not has been left to be determined by the men of India as represented in the new Legislative Councils. It cannot be that the Joint Committee were of opinion that the men of India can be trusted to decide whether women should be voters, but cannot be trusted to decide whether the women should also be candidates. We trust, therefore, that the Joint Committee will refuse to accept the draft rules on this question as proposed by the Government of India, and leave the whole question of the removal of sex disqualification to the decision of the new Legislative Councils.

There is one other point to which we desire to invite the attention of the Joint Committee. According to the recommendation of the Committee, all graduates of seven years standing are entitled to vote in a University Constituency. We expected that the Government of India in making the draft rules would liberally interpret at any rate this recommendation, and give franchise to all women of seven years' standing in University Constituencies. We are disappointed, and now look to the Joint Committee to say that their recommendation on this question was general and therefore all graduates of seven years' standing shall be entitled to vote, irrespective of sex, in any University Constituency.

(Signed) V. J. PATEL,
SAROJINI NAIDU.

INSTRUMENT OF INSTRUCTIONS.

1. The new Reform Act gives power to the Governor-General to certify that any Bill introduced or proposed to be introduced in either Chamber of the Indian Legislature affects the safety or tranquillity of British India or any part thereof and to direct that no further proceedings shall be taken by the Chamber in relation to that Bill. Hitherto Legislative Councils in India were at liberty to discuss such a Bill in all its stages and pass it into law. Of course, the Governor-General has the power of veto, which he could exercise only after the Bill passes through all its stages in the Council. The Act thus deprives the non-official member of his right to introduce and have such a Bill discussed in the Council. The power vested by the Act in the Governor-General will enable him to effectively check the attempt of non-official Members to bring in measures for the repeal of the Rowlatt Act, the Press Act, and other similar repressive measures now on the Statute Book. I therefore submit that in the instrument of instructions it should be provided that the Governor-General shall not exercise his power in relation to any Bill except so far as he had such power before the passing of the Act.

These observations apply equally to the instrument of instructions for the Governor, who has also been similarly empowered by the new Act.

2. The proposals of the Governor-General in Council for the appropriation of revenue or money relating to all the heads of expenditure are, under existing Regulations, open to discussion by the members of the Indian Legislative Council. This right has been freely exercised by the non-official Members for years past. The new Act, however, lays down that, unless the Governor-General otherwise directs, proposals regarding certain heads of expenditure, e.g., those classified by the order of the Governor-General in Council as ecclesiastical, political and defence shall not be open to discussion by either Chamber at the time when the Annual Statement is under consideration. I therefore submit that it should be provided in the instrument of instructions that the Governor-General shall permit full and free discussion of the proposals on *all* heads of expenditure at the time when the Annual Statement is under consideration.

3. The new Act provides by Section 78 that where the Legislature refuses leave to introduce or pass in the form recommended by the Governor any essential Bill relating to a reserved subject, the Governor may himself enact the measure on his own individual responsibility, but in that case he should reserve the same for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure.

Similar provision is made in Section 26 of the Act to enable the Governor-General to enact measures refused by the Indian Legislature, and for reserving the same for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure.

In both cases, however, the Governor-General is empowered, where in his opinion a state of emergency exists, to enact a law without reserving it for the Royal pleasure.

It is quite clear that the provisions of the Act enable the Governor-General to put permanently on the Statute Book any measure enacted by him under the provisions referred to for the particular emergency. This is a very dangerous and retrograde procedure. It is obvious that the scrutiny of the Joint Committee is much more necessary in respect of a proposal to make permanent a law passed at the time of excitement to meet the particular emergency, that in respect of a proposal passed in ordinary times, when the necessity for over-riding the elected Legislature will have been more carefully considered both by the Governor-General as well as by the Secretary of State and the Joint Committee. It is therefore necessary that when legislation enacted to meet the particular emergency is sought to be made permanent it should at least undergo that scrutiny which is provided for measures enacted by the Executive in ordinary times. I therefore suggest that the instrument of instructions should contain a clause that the Governor, or the Governor-General, as the case may be, shall not enact such laws except for the purpose and period absolutely necessary to meet the emergency that may be deemed to have arisen.

It may be noted that the provision requiring the Governor, or the Governor-General as the case may be, to reserve any Act for the Royal pleasure is not a mere formal matter. This is what the Joint Committee say on this question: "Acts passed on his own responsibility should be reserved by the Governor-General for His Majesty's pleasure, and to be laid before Parliament. His Majesty will necessarily be advised by the Secretary of State for India, and the responsibility for the advice to be given to His Majesty can only rest with the Secretary of State. But the Committee suggest that the Standing Committee of Parliament, whose appointment they have advised, should be specially consulted about acts of this character."

The course suggested by the Joint Committee is possible if, and only if, the instrument of instructions contains some such clause as I have suggested, otherwise the Governor-General as the Act stands will have the power to put on the Statute Book permanently a measure enacted merely to meet a particular emergency.

(1) "Customs" is made a central subject, whilst "Excise" is both provincial and transferred. Excise is stated to include the levying of Excise duties in relation to alcoholic liquor. It is not clear, however, whether the provincial legislature is to have the power to levy Excise duties on foreign liquors. It is well known that Indian Ministers with the support of their provincial legislature will gradually adopt a policy of total prohibition. If by the transfer of Excise it is intended to allow representatives of the people to have a free hand in formulating and effectively carrying out this policy, it must be made quite clear from the outset that the Government of India shall no longer enjoy the power of levying Excise duties on foreign liquor. No provincial legislature or Minister can successfully inaugurate a policy of prohibition if they have no power to control the use of foreign liquor. Under these circumstances, transfer of Excise will have very little meaning, unless it is accompanied with power to check by means of levying Excise duties the use of foreign liquor.

(2) "Development of industries," including industrial research and technical education, is made both a provincial and a transferred subject. The idea seems to be to allow each province full freedom in developing its industries. I notice, however, that in the list of central subjects "development of industries" in cases where such development by a central authority is declared by the order of the Governor-General in Council expedient in the public interest, is included. This will enable the Government of India to take out of the hands of a provincial government at any time any scheme of development. It will thus discourage provincial [illegible] initiating [illegible] schemes as they can never be sure as what stage the Government of India would intervene and exercise their power. I submit, therefore, that the central government should have no such power.

(3) Where any doubt arises as to whether (a) a particular matter does or does not relate to a provincial subject, or (b) a matter relates to a reserved or a transferred subject, the Governor-General or the Governor as the case may be should decide the question after allowing the Legislative Council concerned to state their views.

(4) Since the passing of the Government of India Act, 1919, most shocking disclosures of the horrible treatment to which the people of the Punjab were subjected during the administration of Martial Law, and even before its promulgation, have come to light. This makes it imperative that "Law and Order" should be a transferred subject in all provinces if it is intended to provide against a repetition of similar occurrences in future. The draft rules settling the list of reserved and transferred subjects are now under consideration by the Joint Committee, and the people of India hope that the Committee will give due weight to this aspect of the question.

(5) It should be open to the Local Government with the sanction of its legislature to raise loans on the security of the revenues allocated to it for any of the purposes mentioned in the draft rules in that behalf. The Local Government need not be required to obtain the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

(6) Provisions requiring the Governor of a Province to reserve for the consideration of the Governor-General in Council Bills containing provisions affecting the Land Revenue of the Province in the manner described in the rules relating thereto should be omitted. It should be open to the Provincial Legislature to pass any Bill affecting the Land Revenue of the Province, subject to the Governor's right of veto.

(7) Industrial matters relating to the settlement of Labour disputes and the welfare of Labour should be among the transferred subjects.

(8) Previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council or the Governor-General in Council should not be necessary to the creation of any temporary or permanent appointment for the administration of any transferred subject, unless such appointment necessitates an increase in the cadre of an All-India Service.

(9) The object of making "Light and Feeder Railways, etc.," a transferred subject is to encourage Provincial Governments and local bodies to construct and extend such railways and tramways within their areas as much as possible. Such railways and tramways must be connected with an adjacent main line if they are to serve the public in the best way possible. It is, however, provided that matters relating to "any such railway or tramway which is in physical connection with a main line or is built on the same gauge as an adjacent main line shall be subject to legislation by the Indian legislature." This provision will seriously affect the development and extension of such railways and tramways by the provincial governments and local bodies concerned.

(10) The Mining Federation of Central Provinces has protested strongly against the creation of a constituency of sixteen voters and urges its extension, and in this demand the Federation has the support of the Provincial Advisory Reform Committee.

(11) The claim of the Marwari Association for a seat on the Bengal Provincial Council deserves consideration at the hands of the Joint Committee, so also the claim of the Kolaba people in the Bombay Presidency for two seats on the Bombay Council.

(12) The Central Provinces and Berar Provincial Conference complains of the inadequate allotment of seats to their Province on the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. There is no reason why the Province should not be placed on an equal footing with Behar and Orissa in this respect.

(13) Sir Ashutosh Chaudheri cables as follows:—

"Calcutta Employees' Association numerously attended meeting Sir Ashutosh Chaudheri presiding urge only Indian wage-earners including mercantile clerks earning twenty rupees upwards made eligible for voting reform council."

I have more than once pointed out that if it is proposed to give some representation to wage-earners, all persons earning Rs. 250 a year should be enfranchised. The Bombay Government had collected statistics on that basis for the guidance of the Franchise Committee, but the suggestion was not carried further. The Franchise Committee or the Joint Committee gave no reasons for rejecting the suggestion which at least one Local Government considered feasible.

(14) Conviction involving a sentence of transportation or imprisonment for a period of more than six months in order to operate as a disqualification for being a voter or a candidate must be by an ordinary criminal court and not by any special tribunal or court. A number of such tribunals were set up last year in several parts of British India to deal with cases connected with the Rowlatt disturbances and hundreds of persons were convicted by those tribunals to long terms of imprisonment, and in several cases to transportation for life. Many of these unfortunate convicts have since been released under the Royal Amnesty. As the draft rule stands, all these persons, some of whom are well-known leaders, are disqualified. I submit, therefore, that the rule should be modified as I have suggested in this note.

V. J. PATEL.

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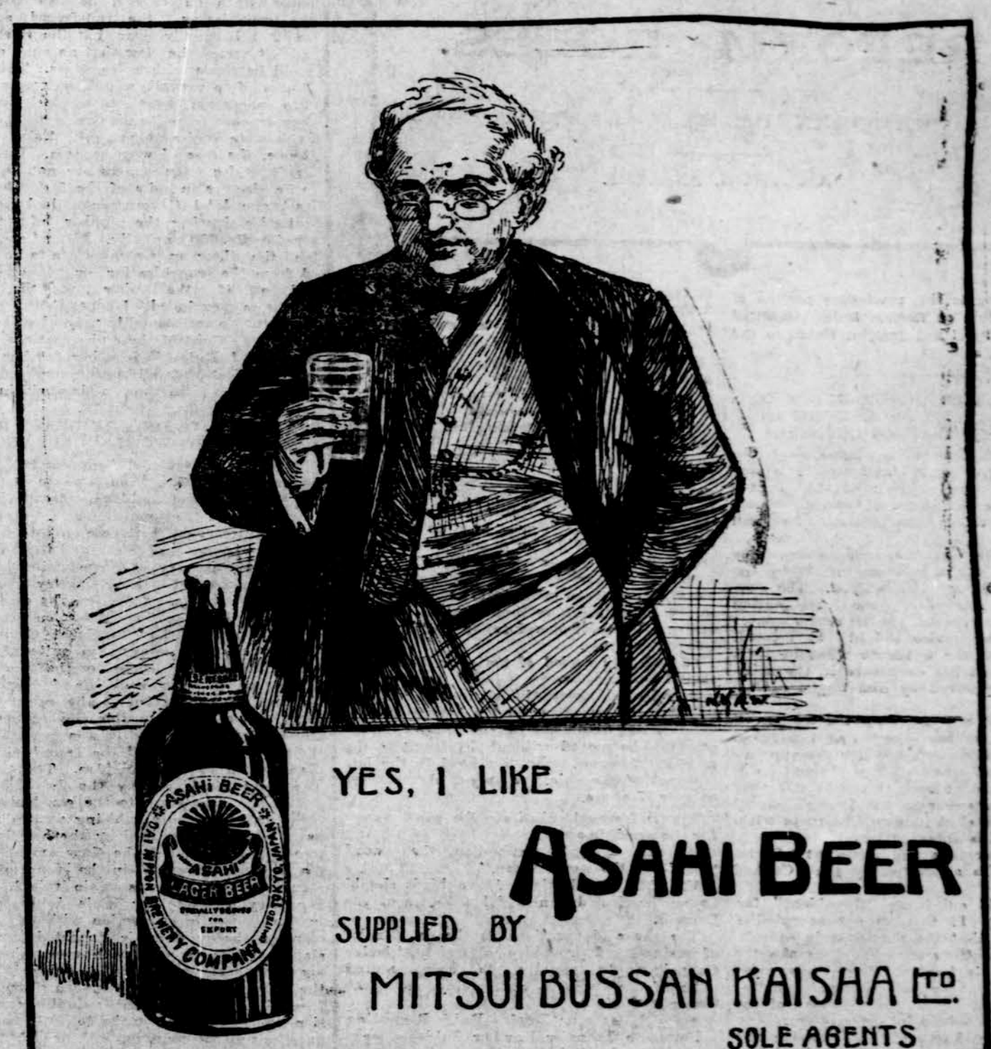

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